The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1529.—Vol. XXXIV. LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1864. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 22 years.)

Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices.

Holders of mining shares DIFFICULT of SALE in the OPEN MARKET may find purchasers by negociation, through Mr. Crofts' agency. Also, parties requiring ADVICE how to act as to the DISPOSAL, or ABANDONMENT, of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. Crofts' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty.

*** ORDERS to buy or sell RAILWAY, BANK, and WATER COMPANIES' shares promptly carried out, for cash.

FOR SALE:—8 Crane, £4; 30 New Birch Tor and Vitifer, £2⅜; 25 South Darren, 37s. 6d.; 1 East Basset, £51¼; 50 East Vor; 25 North Chiverton, £2¼; 10 Great Laxey, £20; 20 Wheal Chiverton, £6½; 10 East Lovell, £16; 10 North Roskear, £19¼; 50 Frank Mills, £5⅜; 20 East Russell, £5¼; all net, and calls paid.

*** Details and plans of Otea Copper Mine and North Chiverton may be had of Mr. Crofts.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE at nett prices:—5 Basset and Grylls; 3 Buller, £12½; 50 Bedol-Aur, 10s.; 20 Boscawen, 7s. 6d.; 10 Bryntail, £2¾; 50 Crebor, 41s. 6d.; 50 Calstock Consols, 8s.; 20 Carn Camborne, 31s.; 10 Central Mines, 35s.; 20 East Lovell, £16; 20 East Rosewarne, £3; 20 East Russell, £5¼; 40 East Seton, 2s. 6d.; 10 East Chiverton, 30s.; 25 Great Wheal Busy, £2½; 20 Hallenbeagle, £4; 20 Lady Bertha, 15s. 6d.; 20 Maudlin, £6; 20 North Treskerby, £2½; 6 North Basset, 27s. 6d.; 10 North Grambler, £2½; 50 North Devon; 50 New Wheal Martha, 27s. 6d.; 50 South Grenville, 9s.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN BUYS and SELLS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of a STOCK and SHAREDEALER. Parties may rely upon him for sound advice and punctuality in all his engagements.

Mr. Lelean has FOR SALE:—20 Great Laxey, 2 Providence, 20 Bedford United, 20 Crenver Wheal Abraham, 5 East Caradon, 15 East Wheal Lovell, 1 South Caradon, 2 St. Ives Consols, 5 Wheal Seton, 2 West Wheal Seton, 20 North Treskerby, 40 East Wheal Grenville, 20 North Chiverton, 10 South Wheal Basset, 10 Trumpet United, 20 Pendeen Consols, 100 Prince of Wales, 1 Leawood, 10 South Darren, 75 West Wheal Jane, 20 East Rosewarne, 10 North Crofty, 15 East Russell, 20 East Laxey, 50 Great South Chiverton, 10 Boscaswell, 10 East Treskerby, 10 Trelyon Consols, 50 Rosewarne Consols, 60 North Great Work, 70 Wheal Emma, 25 Trimley Hall, 100 Vale of Towy, 100 Hawkmoor, 20 Crane, 100 Wheal Curtis, 10 East Carn Brea, 200 North Jane, 100 Great Caradon, 10 Sithney and Carnmeal, 20 East Chiverton, 5 Darren, 25 East Providence, £2¾; 250 North Minera, 3s.; 1 Levant, and 1 Botallack.

I refer my correspondents to my letter in this day's Journal, page 856.

Bankers: Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, 2, HATTON COURT,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Recommends for investment East Wheal Vor, Cook's Kitchen, and Stray Park shares, with several others, many of which are not now dealt in, but which have been very often in great demand, and which will be in considerable request again.

WILLIAM SEWARD,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS.
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, Jun.,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM WARD,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM WARD, 9, BROAD STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, begs to inform the shareholders in the FOLLOWING MINES that he has been APPOINTED SECRETARY, and all communications are to be addressed as above:—

NORTH DOWNS.	BILLINS.
DALE (LIMITED).	LONG RAKE.
TREWEATHA.	NANT-Y-IAGO.
GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.	HOLMBUSH.
	TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND
MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster. Lothbury.

JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND MINING EXCHANGE, HAS BUSINESS in South Condurrow, 29s.; East Grenville, £5; East Lovell, £15⅝; East Caradon, £19; East Carn Brea, £6½; Union, 10s.; East Russell, £5; North Shepherds, £3; Great Vor, £36¼.

J. Hume's "Circular" for November is now ready, and contains most valuable information on some of the leading mines likely to have a great rise. Subscription 5s. per annum. 6d. per copy.

Business transacted at closest nett prices.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at nett prices.

FOR SALE:—20 East Russell, £5⅜; 30 East Wheal Vor, 47s. 6d.; 2 East Basset, £51 10s.; 20 Central Mines, 38s.; 20 North Basset, 27s. 6d.; 30 Sortridge Consols, 4s. (last call paid); 50 South Darren, 37s. 6d.

GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE,
LONDON, E.C. (22 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, in the following:—

	Closing quotations.		Closing quotations.
Birch Tor (New)	£ 1¼ – 2	Great Wheal Vor	£36 –36¼
Clifford Amalgamated	32½–33	North Shepherds	3¼– 3½
Chiverton	6 – 6⅜	Nangiles	21½–22½
East Russell	5 – 5¼	Marke Valley	4¾– 5
East Carn Brea	6½– 6⅝	North Treskerby	2 – 2¼
East Caradon	19½–19¾	Wheal Crebor	40s.–41s.
East Wheal Lovell	15½–15⅝	Wheal Grenville	4⅛– 4⅜
East Wheal Vor	2 – 2⅛	West Chiverton	60 –62½
East Wheal Grenville	5 – 5¼		

BUYER for cash of East Lovell, North Roskear, Great Devon (Colcharton), 37s. 6d. paid; Great Vor, Chiverton, and Nangiles.

Shareholders and speculators can always learn from Geo. Rice what shares to buy, sell, or avoid. He does not publish his opinions, and is therefore free to give sound advice. Money advanced on mining shares.

Dec. 9, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., strongly recommends the following mines for investment, which are safe to have a rise in price:—Santa Barbara Gold, North Roskear, North Shepherds, Wheal Lovell, New Rosewarne, New Wendron, East Basset and Grylls, New Trevenen, and Great Wheal Vor.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREDEALER, No. 4, ROYAL
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—25 East Grenville; 100 Merilyn, 2s.; 2 Miners; 3 Providence; 125 Anglo-Brazilian, 6s. 9d.; 50 Dale, 1s.; 100 West Maria and Fortescue; 50 Tolvadden, 12s. 6d.; 500 Great Northern, 1s.; 125 Santa Barbara, 9s.; 20 North Shepherds; 10 Wentworth; 100 North Minera, 3s. 6d.; 100 Port Phillip; 5 Great Wheal Vor; 70 Furze Hill Wood, 3s.; 25 North Chiverton, 2⅜; 2 Cook's Kitchen; 2 Trelawny; 50 East Laxey; 50 Wheal Harriett, 16s.; 20 Trencrom, £3¼; 50 Frontino and Bolivia, 22s. 6d.; 30 Great South Tolgus; 50 Crenver Abraham; 1 South Caradon; 10 Basset and Grylls, £12; 100 Redmoor, 7s. 9d.; 50 East Grenville, 17s. 6d.; 25 East Wheal Russell; 175 East Seton; 50 East Rosewarne, £2 18s. 9d.; 150 Illogan, 10s.; 5 West Caradon; 50 South Grenville; 50 East Providence; 40 Okel Tor; 50 Don Pedro; 150 Hawkmoor, 2s.; 5 Nangiles.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—Mr. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Twenty years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)
Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

Every information can be obtained on personal application, or by letter, as to purchases and sales of Mine, Railway, Bank, and other Shares and Stoks, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality.

INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.—For a good investment and a great rise in the present price of shares, Mr. Peter Watson is prepared to recommend four mines, which are paying good dividends (every two months or quarterly), and eight progressive mines, requiring but a further small outlay, which, from the present position and future excellent prospects, he feels confidence in recommending at the present greatly depressed prices. The above selection of twelve mines present more than the usual chances of success during the next twelve months. This list will be sent on application to all those who desire it, with the respectful solicitation that investors do their business through Peter Watson, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

East Wheal Lovell.—In my "Weekly Circular," No. 343, of Oct. 7, I stated—"I should recommend my friends to increase their holding at present prices, 8¼*l.* to 8½*l.*;" and in my "Circular," No. 344, of Oct. 14 (four weeks ago) I stated—"The shares this week have been firm at 8¼*l.* to 8¾*l.*, and will, in my opinion, advance considerably," and this week they have advanced to £15½ to £16¼. Those who acted upon my advice can now realise a great profit if they so desire.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND
SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in Devon and Cornwall.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—The Truro Correspondent of the Mining Journal (in the Journal of Nov. 26) in remarking on the district, gives the following extract:—

"The most important virgin ground in the district is the large sett (formerly two setts) now working as East Wheal Vor, comprising nearly the whole of the eastern half of the basin, and occupying precisely the same position, with regard to the granite hill bounding that side, as Great Wheal Vor does to the Tregonning granite. It includes all the lodes of Old Wheal Vor, as well as those of Wheal Metal, and the result of the sound and vigorous working it is now receiving is to be looked for with great interest. This sett has, no doubt, been scratched about and played with for a long time—treated, in fact, as Wheal Metal was until within the last four years—but it has never yet received such handling as could, except by an extraordinary accident, be expected to lead to any useful result. It now, however, seems to be provided not only with a good plant of material, but with an ample paid-up capital; and certainly its chances at the present moment are infinitely better than those of Wheal Metal four years ago. If the analogous geological conditions under which the same lodes occur on both sides of the basin forming the Wheal Vor district should lead, as may certainly be fairly expected, to anything like analogous results, then indeed East Vor, containing, as it does, the eastern continuation of the best known productive lodes of the district, has a future before it not easily to be matched. It is to such mines as these—virgin ground well situated—that, in the best interest of Cornwall, the capital and energy of legitimate mining enterprise should be directed. The public cannot go very far wrong in them, for although, of course, they cannot all succeed, yet a sufficient number to give a splendid result, on the whole, have never yet failed to do so."

The shares this week have been in good demand at £2¼ to £2¾, and when these shares advance to £3 or £10 each, probably they will be eagerly sought after by the investing public. Read agent's report among the Mining Correspondence.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Bedford United.	5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £36 8s 9d	10 Rosewarne United.
30 Bedol-Aur.	5 Grambler, £5⅞.	1 St. Ives, £17 18s. 9d.
20 Bottle Hill, 2s.	1 Great West Clifford.	20 South Condurrow, 27s 6d
3 Bryn Gwiog.	30 Grylls Florence.	10 St. Ives Wh Allen, 24s.
10 Bryntail, £2 11s. 9d.	5 Great Laxey, £19 18 9	25 St. Day United, 24s. 6d.
3 Buller.	50 Gt. South Chiverton.	10 Sithney Metal.
5 Clifford Amal., £32 8s 9	10 Great Wheal Metal (an offer wanted).	2 St. John del Rey, £34¾
1 Cargoll, £37½.	1 Herodsfoot.	50 St. David's Gold, 6d.
2 Cwm Erfin, £33¼.	20 Hallenbeagle, £3 11s. 3d.	20 St. Just Consols, 2s. 6d.
20 Carn Camborne, 24s. 9d	5 Hingston Down, £4¼.	20 St. Just United, 30s.
20 Chiverton Moor, £2⅝.	20 Kelly Bray, 14s. 9d.	25 South Darren.
2 Cook's Kitchen.	10 Kitty (St. Agnes), £5 3 9	100 Silver Vein, 12s. 6d.
20 Central Minera.	40 Lady Bertha, 14s. 6d.	50 Santa Barbara.
20 Cape Copper.	20 Long Rake, 35s.	20 South Lovell.
5 Cobre, £27½.	20 Millwall Ironworks.	20 Smiths, Knight, and Co.
5 Chiverton, £6 3s. 9d.	50 Nant-y-Iago, 3s.	3 Tincroft, £16 16s. 9d.
20 Crenver Abraham.	30 North Basset, 23s. 6d.	1 Treiawny, £19½.
10 Camborne Vean, £2 13 9	10 North Pool, 28s.	5 Vigra and Clogau.
10 Clijah & Went., £3¼.	50 North Devon.	1 West Chiverton, £60¼.
20 Drake Walls, 15s.	2 Nangiles, £22 7s. 6d.	10 Wheal Ludcott, 7s. 6d.
1 East Basset, £49 8s. 9d.	5 North Wh. Crofty, £3.	20 Wheal Grylls.
15 East Carn Brea, £6¾.	20 North Downs, 11s. 3d.	20 Wheal Edward, 7s. 3d.
50 East Seton.	North Treskerby, £2 3 3	1 Wheal Seton, £202.
5 East Russell, £5 1s. 9d.	50 North Minera, 3s.	5 West Caradon, £5¼.
15 East Lovell, £15⅝.	20 New Marths, 25s.	1 West Seton, £209.
10 East Chiverton, 20s.	1 North Roskear, £19¾.	30 Worvas Downs.
10 E. Rosewarne, £2 13 9	10 North Shepherds, £3 6 3	20 Wheal Union, 14s. 9d.
10 East Vor, £2⅜.	20 North Robert.	20 Wheal Hope, 3s. 6d.
5 East Grenville, £5⅛.	1 New Seton, £60.	20 West Vor, 23s. 6d.
50 East Laxey.	25 North Chiverton, £2¼.	10 Wh.Grenville, £4 6s.3d.
5 East Caradon, £19 8 9	2 Nangiles, £22.	5 Wheal Margaret, £8.
50 Frontino and Bolivia.	50 Okel Tor.	1 West Frances.
20 Fortuna. £3⅜.	50 Port Phillip, 32s. 3d.	25 Wheal Harriett, 13s.
25 Great Caradon.	50 Prince of Wales, 2s. 6d.	50 Worthing, 16s. 9d.
20 Great So. Tolgus, 31s 6d	1 Providence, £36⅜.	1 Wheal Basset, £97¼.
50 Gt. Northern Copper, 1s. (call paid).	10 Quebrada (£6 10s. paid).	20 Wheal Crebor, 40s.
50 Great Retallack.	40 Redmoor, 8s. 3d.	1 Wheal Rose.
		20 Wheal Uny, £2 16s. 3d.
		50 Yudanamutana.

The present depressed state of the Share Market offers unusual advantages to those having capital to invest. Experience and care are, however, necessary in making a selection, or heavy losses will result. Mr. Herron will be happy to advise, upon application, the various mines which he considers most worthy of attention at present prices.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, December 9, 1864.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. Edward Cooke has removed to the above address, where all communications on matters relating to business will meet with his usual attention.

Dec. 9, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREDEALER.
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(Member of the Mining Exchange.)

Mr. Powell begs to inform his friends and the public that he continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER of SHARES in MINES, at close nett prices, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement.

The following shares are recommended for immediate purchase:—Billins, Bryn Gwiog, Clifford Amalgamated, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, East Carn Brea, East Wheal Vor, East Wheal Lovell, Frontino and Bolivia, Great Laxey, Great Wheal Vor, Hallenbeagle, Nangiles, New Wheal Lovell, North Wheal Crofty, Sithney Wheal Metal, Santa Barbara, South Lovell, Tincroft, West Chiverton, West Wheal Vor, Wheal Basset, Whea Kitty (St. Agnes), and Wheal Seton.

Dec. 9, 1864. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodsfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheal Vor, Wentworth Consols, and Sithney Wheal Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.
76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, EACH NETT,
AND IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

8 West Caradon, £5½.	100 Illogan Consols (offer wanted).	15 Rosewall Hill, £2.
10 East Grylls, £41.		60 Vale of Towy, 4s.
20 East Roseworne, £2 11 3	10 North Grambler, 25s.	2 Wheal Buller, £11¼.
	20 Long Rake, 32s. 6d.	

Apply to Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, 78, Old Broad-street, London (Member of the Mining Exchange).

MR. THOMAS CARTHEW, MINING OFFICES,
17A, SISE LANE, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
AND AUCTIONEER FOR THE SALE OF MINING, RAILWAY, AND OTHER SHARES, STOCKS, BONDS, DEBENTURES,
And all descriptions of Public Securities.
No. 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares bought and sold on the usual commission.
Terms for sale of shares by auction furnished on application.

WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE, ST. BLAZEY, CORNWALL, FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 15th day of December instant, at One o'clock, all that VALUABLE COPPER AND TIN MINE, called WEST PAR CONSOLS, together with the ENGINE, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, STORES, and PROPERTY of the adventurers in, upon, and belonging to the said mine, comprising, amongst other things, a 48-in. CYLINDER ROTARY ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS and WINDING GEAR, PUMPS, &c., particulars of which will be printed with the conditions of sale.

For further particulars and to view the mine application to be made to Capt. Woolcock, on the mine; and for further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the secretary, Mr. J. H. Murchison, 8, Austinfriars; Garraway's; the Mining Journal office; and to the auctioneer, 6, New Broad-street, London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER,
37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, free of commission:—

10 Great Laxey, £19¾.	20 North Minera, 2s. 9d.	50 West Maria and Fortescue, £2⅛.
20 Snaefell, 25s.	10 Great East Lovell.	
50 Prince of Wales, 2s 5d.	20 East Carn Brea, £6⅞.	25 Marke Valley, £5⅛.
45 Vale of Towy, 4s. 6d.	35 St. Just United, 32s.	5 Great Wh. Vor, £36¼.
50 North Treskerby, £2¼.	50 St. Day United, 28s.	50 West Wh. Vor, 26s.
20 South Darren, 35s.	25 East Russell, £5 5s.	20 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £5⅝.
20 South Lovell.	5 East Basset, £51.	
50 New Wh. Martha, 25s.	50 Wheal Crebor, 42s. 3d.	

BUYER of Marke Valley, £5; East Caradon, £19½; West Wheal Vor, 25s.; and Torbay Hematite Iron, £3 17s. 6d.

Mr. Lane strongly recommends the purchase of South Lovell shares. The number of shares in which it is divided is few, the financial position good, the appearances excellent, and the chances of a rise in market value very great.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment. Bankers: London and County Bank.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1¼ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

HENRY GOULD SHARP,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.,
Member of the Mining Exchange (established 12 years),

Is in a position to give SOUND ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION as to the SAFEST and BEST PAYING INVESTMENTS of the day, both in RAILWAY, BANKING, MINING, INSURANCE, DOCK, GAS, WATER, FINANCIAL, and OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, E.C.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.—
The FOLLOWING MINES are perfectly SAFE INVESTMENTS, and cannot fail to pay well:—

Clifford Amalgamated (Copper).—In 2900 shares, £30 paid, price £33 per share. These shares continue in demand, and should be bought at once. The mines are looking splendid. Their sales of copper ore are enormous, over 1300 tons bi-monthly. Upwards of £1,100,000 has already been paid in dividends. They pay £3 annually, which will increase, being 8¾ per cent. upon the present price. The lodes of these celebrated mines pass into Nangiles.

Nangiles (Tin and Copper).—In 1024 shares, £19 paid, price £24 per share. The mine has again improved, and very important improvements are expected. The 107 west is producing more ore; a branch of good ore has come in the north part of the end. The lode in the 107 east has improved; both these are most important features. The shaft is 111 fms. from adit (140 from surface), and the present promising prospects prove they are opening up a mine of great wealth, a mine that is likely to prove profitable for the next 50 years. Every attempt is made by certain parties to knock down the price, holders are strongly advised to sell, false statements are issued, and all with a view of inducing some to sell their interest, so that the "bears" may be able to buy in what they have oversold. I know for a fact the shares are "beared." They are honestly worth £35 per share. By working a pitch on tribute between the 98 and 90 fm. levels, 4 fms. east of the engine-shaft, they discovered a branch going off south rapidly; 10 tons of good ore were broken from this branch. This branch was only 6 inches wide when first seen; it is now 18 in., worth £8 per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 96, west of the engine-shaft, is worth £25 per fm., and by sinking this winze they found the lode standing north of the level going west. They sunk 4 fms. in this winze, and the lode has been richer in the west end than in the east. The sinking of this winze has shown a lengthening of the ore ground in going down, and it has also shown that the ore dips west, which gives strong grounds to hope for a good improvement in the 107 fm. level west shortly. The stopes and tribute pitches are producing fair quantities of ore. Having the Clifford Amalgamated lodes, and adjoining those celebrated mines, Nangiles "cannot" prove a failure. It is the best young mine in the county. I strongly advise the immediate purchase of shares. It would be difficult to obtain 50 under £35 to £37. A few might be picked up at £24 per share. They are a sound investment.

Great Wheal Vor (Tin).—In 5908 shares, £40 paid, price £36 per share. This mine is looking remarkably well. Shares have been in demand; they may touch £40, but at present price only 12s. 6d. per share is paid quarterly, being 7 per cent., and for mining shares this is a small interest. The shares worth buying in this district are East Vor, the adjoining mine.

East Wheal Vor (Tin).—In 6000 shares, £5 paid, price £2 2s. 6d. per share. There is an improvement here. Smith's lode, in the 60 cross-cut, has been intersected, and contains tin; and further important improvements will shortly take place. I think there is every prospect of this mine proving very rich and profitable. Having £4000 in hand for working expenses, no calls are likely to be required.

Wheal Grylls (Tin).—In 1024 shares, £5 14s. paid, price £4 per share. This mine is nearly paying costs. Last year shares were £33 each, and paying dividends; surely they are well worth buying now at £4, with excellent prospects, and all their machinery.

East Caradon (Copper).—In 6144 shares, £2 14s. 6d. paid, price £19 per share. These shares have dropped from £55, at which price they were much too high. They are now worth buying. The last quarterly dividend was 17s. per share, being 17 per cent. upon present price. £74,342 has been paid in dividends the past three years. They expect to cut the lode in the 80, when a good rise may be looked for.

East Basset (Copper).—In 512 shares, £29 10s. paid, price £50 per share. An improvement would cause a considerable rise in price. £65,488 has been paid in dividends. The present rate of dividends is £6 annually, being 12 per cent. upon the market price.

North Wheal Basset (Tin and Copper).—In 6000 shares, £4 5s. paid, price £1 5s. per share. The prospects are good, an improvement would put them to £3 in a few days. Shares were £44 each some 12 years since. £88,200 has been paid in dividends.

Great Wheal Laxey (Lead).—In 12,500 shares, £4 paid, price £19 10s. per share. This mine has greatly improved, and likely to continue a lasting dividend-paying property. Shares have advanced from £4¼ to present price since January last. Dividends are payable quarterly, 10s. per share (this will gradually increase), being 11 per cent. upon present price.

Providence (Tin).—In 1120 shares, £10 6s. 7d. paid, price £37 per share. This mine has given £83,160 in dividends. They pay £1 per share quarterly, which is 10¾ per cent. on present price of shares. The mine is looking well. A rise in tin would put shares to £45 again, and increase their profits.

East Providence (Tin.)—In 3986 shares, £4 9s. 8d. paid, price £2 10s. per share. This mine adjoins and embraces the same lodes as Providence; it cannot, therefore, fail to become very rich and profitable. A few months since shares were readily saleable at £4½ to £5; there has been no just cause for the fall in price. Shares should now be bought; they are a capital investment at the present low figure. The reserves of tin discovered are worth 8000*l.*, and will be taken away at a profit immediately the steam-stamps are erected.

West Wheal Seton (Copper).—In 400 shares, £47 10s. per share, price £207 10s. per share. These shares pay £4 every two months, which is 11½ per cent. on present outlay. £163,600 has been given in dividends. They are a good investment, and certain to rise in price.

Wheal Trelawny (Lead).—In 1040 shares, £5 17s. paid, price £19 per share. This mine has given in dividends £52,260. They pay 12s. 6d. per share quarterly, being about 13 per cent. on present price.

Wheal Seton (Tin and Copper).—In 397 shares, £58 10s. paid, price £205. This mine is looking well, and holds out prospects of great improvements. Dividends are paid every two months £4 per share, or £24 annually, being 12 per cent. upon present outlay. They are a safe investment, and will rise in price. £72,765 has been paid in profits.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Member of the Mining Exchange (established 12 years).

HENRY GOULD SHARP'S
RAILWAY, BANKING, MINING, AND INVESTMENT CIRCULAR (post free) should be consulted by the public before investing. Dividends can be secured from 10 to 20 per cent. upon the money invested. It is a safe guide, containing reliable information and sound advice to capitalists.

(Established 12 years.)—Bankers: London and Westminster.
Offices, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

Original Correspondence.

NOTES OF A COLLIER'S VISIT TO A CORNISH COPPER MINE—No. II.

SIR,—The sets of pumps worked by the pumping-engine are all forcing sets, with solid plungers or rams, except the lowest, which is a lifting set, with a bucket. One main pump-rod, about 18 in. thick, goes down the vertical 50 fms., and the first plunger is glanded on to one side of it, with strong iron glands. About 20 feet below this point the main rod terminates in a joint working a L-bob, or radius beam, for working the main slope rods, or the rods on the slope when the pit follows the lode. This main rod goes down to the bottom of the pit, and the plungers, or rams, are glanded on in the same way as the upright set. All the rods are double seated, the bolts on one side acting as dumb bolts. There are also "kep-chocks," placed at every 30 or 40 fms., upon which the rods would drop in case of breakage. I noticed also a small crane near each plunger, for lifting anything. At every joint there is a collaring for the purpose of keeping them steady. The rods are clad with beach or elm sliding deals on all the four sides, and these deals are fastened at top and bottom, with glands placed round the rod, and embracing all the four deals. The bunton, or collarings, are in four pieces, and are faced with iron where they come in contact with the sliding deal, and are arranged so as to be adjusted as the deals wear. The under side of the rods which work on the slope runs on a pulley, 2 ft. diameter, but the others are the same as the vertical ones.

At the surface, and at every lift of pumps, or nearly so, in a place cut out in the side of the pit, is a large balance beam, filled with stones or metal, so to balance the rods. And here seemed to me to lie much of the secret of the steady working of the Cornish pumping engine. Every precaution is taken to prevent contraction of the water passage through clacks and pumps. The full stroke of the engine being made thus: suppose the engine to be "out of the house"—that is, the piston at the top of the cylinder—the cataract descending frees the exhaust valve, which is opened full, and the steam rushes from the under side of the piston into the condenser, and at the same instant cold water is thrown into it by the injection valve. After a slight halt the cataract also frees the steam-handle, which opens full, and continues open for one-third of the stroke, sets the piston rapidly in motion, and the impetus and expansion carry it on to the end of the stroke. The equilibrium valve is instantly open, and the engine returns slowly, the rods being slightly in excess of the weight of the water. In this way the engine lifts the rods, and the rods force the water. In fact, the speed of the engine depends very much upon the balance bobs; if they very nearly balance the water the speed will necessarily be slow; if more speed is wanted some of the balance weight is taken off, and the rods descend more rapidly, but, as the well-known law of the resistance of fluids, the increase of speed increasing the resistance as the square of the velocity, it will be readily seen that every pound of balance thus thrown off to gain speed is waste of power, and increases the expenditure for fuel. As already stated, the commencement of the indoor stroke it regulated by the cataract acting on the exhaust and steam handles in the usual way. The descending stroke commences at once whenever the quadrant relieves the equilibrium valve.

Ladders extend from top to bottom of this shaft; the sumpmen descend to their work by them, and in so doing examine the rods, &c., as they go along, and any defect is brought under observation. The ore from the mine is drawn up the same shaft that the pumps are in, but separated from them by a wooden bratice. It is wheeled along the mine in barrows, and emptied into iron kibbles 3 or 4 ft. long, and about 18 in. wide at the centre, but smaller at the ends, hung by two small chains, in the usual way, and drawn up the pit by a chain attached to a drum worked by the steam-whim. There are two kibbles in the pit at the same time, the one descending while the other is ascending, and they descend the sloping as well as the vertical part of the pit, sliding down the rock, or on wood clading laid on the bottom for that purpose. The kibbles in this instance meet on the slope. At this point a piece of wood, 6 in. square and 30 or 40 ft. in length, is laid on the floor of the slope, and at each end a piece of the same size stretches diagonally to the side of the pit—the piece at the upper end, to the right, to make the empty kibble slide into the left hand side; the piece at the lower end, to the left, to make the full kibble pass to the right. The upper part is clad with deals for the full kibble to slide over, and the lower one for the empty kibble to slide over. The speed did not appear to exceed 80 ft. per minute. No men were allowed to ascend or descend by this machinery. When the miners want to load the kibble at any of the levels they place a piece of wood, 12 or 15 feet long, diagonally across the shaft, and the kibble slides down into the level, and signal to the engineman when to take it away again. A signal wire with a lever at each landing stretches from top to bottom of the pit: when not used the levers at the various levels are detached, so as not to have extra weight and friction. I noticed, in addition to the ordinary rapper plate, most of the pits had a rapper plate about a foot above the hammer, so that when it was raised the upper plate was struck, and as it was hung loose upon bolts it made the most noise. I was much pleased with the pitwork generally—the absence of leaky joints, the good state of the collaring, and the small quantity of water falling: this may be judged of when I state that my clothes were scarcely wet through, although I ascended 100 fathoms on ladders.

Having reached the surface, adjourned to the changing-house, and got a good wash and my dry clothes on, we next went to the drawing-office, where I was kindly shown drawings of the pitwork and workings. They were very distinct and clearly kept. A ground plan and section of each vein is kept; the ground plan shows the lines of the levels, which, owing to the incline of the lode, are not exactly above one another; and the vertical section shows the working, like to the plan of a coal mine.

I had now seen most of the arrangements, and drove home much satisfied with my journey. The following remarks occur to me on the points under notice:—

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE.—Without doubt the Cornish engine and the whole arrangements are superior to any other pumping arrangements in the United Kingdom, and I have seen every style in it. I have not a single remark to make upon it, but advise anyone in want of a pumping engine to go to Cornwall, get a Cornish engine, plungers, boilers, and fit them up by Cornishmen, and work them by Cornish enginemen. I have seen attempts made to make them elsewhere, and all have been great failures, which I attribute to the tendency that a "native" has to adopt some of his own hobbies. The mode of balancing, and of working expansively, are as near perfection as we shall get; and the systematised training of men,—at low wages, too, only 65s. per month—is beyond praise.

FLAT-RODS.—The idea of large wheels upon the flat-rods is good; it is frequently adopted here, but in a very small way.

WINDING.—The winding-engine in this particular mine was simply ridiculous; and in general the winding arrangements are not up to those in the coal districts.

CHANGING-HOUSES.—I think this is an admirable institution, and seems fairly rooted in the mining districts. It has often been tried in coal mining, and I have one place in view now were it is carried on, but not very successfully, although the proprietor spares no expense. The men think shame of their ragged clothes—that is, they do not like to expose them to prying eyes in a changing-house. In the instance I mention a *woman* keeps the place (there are several separate rooms) clean, and it strikes me that the fact of a *man* looking after the place might make it more workable, if one might be ungallant enough to hint that he might be less curious than a woman. I commend the adoption of the changing-house seriously to all coalmasters.

SHIFTS.—The 8-hours shift seems to be universal in Cornwall: the exception of the enginemen is odd, the idea of men being 12 hours on and 24 hours off is very curious. The captain seemed surprised when I told that our engineers were 12 hours on every day, sometimes more. He remarked he should not like to work *half his time*.

LADDERS.—I think the ladders are not a bad idea, and especially that of the ladder down the engine-pit, and the 8-hourly inspection of the pitwork. In my opinion the ladders of the form described, with iron steps, are preferable to the steps put into coal pits: the men get hold with their hands as well as feet.

VENTILATION.—*The means used for ventilation were laughable, and most absurd, and it is scandalous to think that there should be such a thing as a badly ventilated Cornish Mine.* The system of driving the close ends, as they call them, or as we call them "places before the air," is to take in a 4-inch square wooden pipe, perfectly inadequate to ventilate the places. A Cornish mine is perfectly comparable with a coal mine, and we have mines of coal quite as steep, indeed steeper, than the mine I was in, and we have no difficulty in airing them. All that is needed is to enlarge the area of the air passages; and even this, without the aid of a furnace, fan, or steam jet, would be perfectly sufficient to give "adequate ventilation;" and this can be done by carrying a brattice along the upper part of each level, leaving (say) a space of 2½ ft. from the roof: this in an ordinary mine would leave 4×2½=10 feet area instead of the miserable 16 inches sometimes used. Whenever another winze is put down all the brattices could be removed to another end, and of course this would temporarily reduce the height of the road to 3½ ft.; but we find this sufficient for tramroads in coal mines for temporary purposes. I repeat, the advantages for ventilation in a metalliferous mine, as compared with a coal mine, are immensely in favour of the former; and the sooner the present barbarous system, which I fancy has continued since the days of Adam, is abolished the better.

DRAWING ORES.—The apparatus for drawing the ore up the pit, the kibble, is exceedingly rude, and I cannot see anything to prevent the adoption of similar arrangements to those in use in *edge* coal seams.

A COLLIER.

COPPER MINES, AND THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—No more strange than true, that the majority of the old productive and rich copper mines in Cornwall are exhausted, or nearly so, for copper ores. Many of them which were very rich for copper during the past century have ceased to yield copper as hitherto, and under these beds or deposits of grey and other carbonates of copper, in the first place, larger deposits of the yellow sulphurets were found; and, strange as it may appear, under these yellow sulphuret deposits tin ore has been the result of following the veins to a greater depth; but should trade revive, a dearth of copper will be the result. The rich copper mines of Cuba are on the wane, and those of Chili said to be exhausted for some years to come. The Devon Consols appear to be the only mines in the Tavistock district likely to supply the market to any great extent. The South Caradon Mine the only mine in the Liskeard district likely to continue any very large returns after a year or two. The Callington mines are poor. The great run of mines from St. Blazey to St. Austell just exhausted. The Gwennap group of mines done, except one—the Clifford Mine. The Redruth and Camborne parishes, with their twenty great mines reduced to three or four only of any note. The Crowan and Gwinear mines at a low ebb. The St. Agnes mines for copper exhausted. The celebrated Alfred district of Hayle out of the market. St. Ives district nothing. The St. Just, which a few years ago could boast of two of the richest copper mines in Cornwall—the Levant and Botallack—almost ceased to be copper mines. There never was a greater need of some new and important discovery.

A MINER.

MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR'S SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY.

NO. XXI.—ON STRATIFICATION.

SIR,—In this, my last letter on my system of geology, I may remark that I have given your readers twenty long letters, in which I have laid open, I think, one of the largest fields for argument ever originated in the Journal, or, I may venture to say, in any public paper, on this interesting subject, although I have no doubt I have left hundreds of loop holes sufficiently open for good riflemen to attempt to fire through, but I ask them to have a little compassion, and only fire at one hole at a time; let them select their subject and discuss it fairly, and finish it before they take up a second.

Most practical men admit that I have had some experience in the earth's crust, having worked in, explored, or surveyed almost every known rock, and nearly every known metal or mineral that has been worked with profit in this country. I began at nine years of age. I had to earn my bread by hard work, and to educate myself from the first book ever printed, a book which soon taught me it was a living world that man was placed on, and that it had elementary and geometrical laws to govern it. I have been a close observer of Nature; the more I have watched and meditated the greater has been my conviction that the earth has elementary laws to guide it, and that there is not a single thing in creation that is not either living or dying, and ever passing forward and backward through the earth—I except not even man, animals, vegetables, or the adamantine rock. The real beauty of creation is that nothing is literally worn out or lost: nothing increases or decreases; that which appears to die is only a dissolution into parts or atoms. The moment life leaves the mass it begins to separate and seek new companions, to form a new substance; that is, when a body dissolves into parts or atoms some go to form animals, and others vegetables, whilst others form new rocks, until they work round to man again. All the same atoms are not likely to meet again in any one formation.

I am convinced that the earth's workings are only shrouded under a veil, a veil which man is bound to labour hard to lift, to enable him to lay open some of her hitherto too-long concealed treasures, to do which mind must be connected with matter. I long since discovered that the earth has ten times the population required to labour in order to raise their food alone, and employment must be obtained from some other source before it can become a civilised world, consequently man is bound to find her metallic substances; then the earth's bowels must be laid open, and her mineral resources extracted to a vast extent, at a low price. It is this that must produce labour for the masses. Man cannot live on this earth as a civilised being without an abundance of labour. I have ever contended that the more ore raised the better, as it produces the requisite labour for the surplus inhabitants of the world at large. Men are bound to look and search after the earth's minerals, and to watch diligently to discover her laws, and where she hides these treasures. I say this is the only thing the people of the world have at their command that will support her surplus population; this is the mainspring of civilisation, and one that will ultimately civilise the most barbarous of nations on the surface of the globe. These things being forcibly brought to my mind, I long since began to look around me to see what could be discovered of the earth's original laws, and to aid me I took a retrospective view of what had been accomplished by those gone before me, and I found that the ancients had made fair progress for the age they lived in, but when I came to the middle age I considered they had not kept pace with the age. I then glanced at what the professional schools of the present day were doing, and to my surprise I found them all in the Slough of Despond. I pitied them, and offered a helping hand to release them, but instead of grasping at the few hints I threw out they showed fight, and came up with a bold front; I thought I was to have all their army down on me at once. I stood my ground when they began to reconnoitre, but finding my position good, and that I was well armed, they stood at bay until a mutiny broke out in their camp, which ended in a split among themselves, and one portion then fell back on the hot water springs at Bath. Upon the origin of this they could not agree, when a portion took an aerial trip for information. On their return they promulgated a new theory. They attempted to show that the world (to purify it) was burnt 9,000,000,000 years, and that nine-tenths of the earth is still fire, which now heats the Bath and Clifford water. For two or three days the Bath people were so fire ridden that Bath in the evening could only be compared to an aurora borealis. What surprised me most was to see how the press and public took it up for a week. I was inclined to think the earth was about to be overrun with fire worshippers, but I am thankful to find that the people soon discovered Vulcan had ceased to make thunderbolts, and had put out the subterraneous fire; then their heat theory a little subsided. I now ask them to give the basis of this new fire theory, as I am not inclined to think them inspired writers, or that half they pretended was told them in their aerial trip was true. Fearing I shall get no satisfactory explanation from them, I have again fallen back on my practice, combined with the book of Nature (the first book ever printed), a book sent into the world with it by its Maker. After reading this with care, I could not discover a single line or trace recording this fire, with which these men so alarmed the people of the world.

I next ask your readers why men should so differ in opinion when they have this book to guide them? These men say fire governs the world. I say it governs nothing; it is known to be naturally destructive to everything it lays hold of; then how is this difference of opinion to be accounted for? I am really at a loss to understand it. These theoretical men are said to claim knowledge from their education and travels. They may claim it, but I ever contend that all the book education of the day will not enable man to lay down the internal laws of the earth, unless he is practically taught from the book of Nature. They may even claim a knowledge of that book. If so, I ask where they read it? They may have looked at a few ends of strata in cliffs or broken mountains, but this will not suffice, as they can only be compared to corners or parts of leaves torn out of books. They only look at the outside, or covers, and all they can make of it is "A World," or "The face of Nature;" they never read a single leaf within the book; then I say it is folly for them to attempt to lay down the earth's internal laws, and if they do so they lay them down as emanating from fire. I say from water. If they had chosen the latter they might have called Scripture, tradition, and the book of Nature to their aid. I may be asked to give an account of the way in which I obtained my information. This I do with pleasure. I have already stated that I was at work when only nine years of age, and had soon to earn daily bread by hard work, ever digging through the earth's crust (a place professionals and book writers never go to), where I daily examined Nature's book through every leaf I turned over, recording all I thought useful; this I have continued for nearly 60 years, and I think your readers are bound to give me credit for learning a little from so many years' working, watching, and reading the book of Nature, which has always been my guide.

These men, with all their learning, cannot analyse fire, or measure it by algebra, nor can they find the earth's laws by decimals or fractions. Here is the very book handed down with the world, with index to guide man, still retaining its original language. It never was translated, and yet, singular as it may appear, these fire worshippers have not to this day learnt even its alphabet; if they had done so they would have long since discovered that the book contains no index to fire, but nearly all the first volume is written on water.

It is on my practical working and reading this book that I found all I have written, still I do not lay claim to infallibility; I give in when I see well authenticated proofs, but to nothing else. I take no hearsays (such will not pass even in the most common court of law), nor will I take any man's book evidence. There is not a book written on these subjects that I know of that will stand a practical test; I believe Mr. Hopkins's the best on the subject, taken as a whole. I have given no book or hearsay evidence (except what the practical captain says on Clifford hot water); men who have to fall back on them for support are not watchful practicals, they need them not.

There are classes of book-taught men who allow their minds to be so carried away that at times they even imagine they have reached the heavens, and I once heard one tell whom he saw there. Only three weeks ago I met a man who held a very important Government situation, and he told me he knew that living creatures lived and bred in the air above, and that at times they fell to the earth; he even said he had seen serpents, toads, frogs, and eels and other fish come down, and that he knew a cave where man might go in and bring out as many stones as he pleased, and when broken up a living toad was to be found in every stone. I at once offered to stake money with him to take us to this cave, and if he found one stone with a toad in it I would pay the expenses, but if he did not find one he should pay my expenses. This settled him. If any of our book writers were to meet a respectable looking man, holding a respectable situation, and he told them a similar story, they would have placed it in their books at once. I will believe nothing that I have not seen, although I am quite willing to go and see if it is true. This class I shall not notice or waste time on.

Although I have probably been rather hard on professional men, yet I will answer them if they can prove themselves registered as such, or any other man who can prove he has had fair practice, but I reply to no one until he gives his name, address, and qualification, and not then to a general letter, but let them take one point at a time. I have requested the Editor not to publish anything but on these conditions, as I have spent valuable time and given the public the benefit of it, and I will now only argue to come at facts, which are not to be attained by arguing with men of theory.

I hope no one who takes up these subjects will state anything he cannot prove himself; if he does I shall hold him on the same conditions as I did the man on the toads. He may give his own known reasons fairly on any point. Every man has a right to do so, but it is wrong to lay down the working law of Nature if he does not practically know it.

In concluding my 21 letters, I may remark that I have given my views generally grounded on practical knowledge. Eight years since I published a pamphlet, containing 144 summary reports of mines I surveyed in that year, a thing no man ever did before or since. I am now pleased to find I was not far wrong. I intend some future day to give them again, with all my letters and general remarks. It will show the rising generation the views of a practical Cornishman in the nineteenth century; it will be handed down to futurity. The writer from the Gulph of Spezia I should have passed unnoticed, but it needs some one to tell him the people of the world at large must see his letter is a disgrace to the age he lives in. He is evidently beyond his depth in very foul water, and far too contemptible for me to notice, further than to say that a man who writes a public letter and uses other men's names, and dare not give his own, is quite unworthy notice. A man that attempts to write and cannot reason is a fool. He who dare not reason is a coward. He who will not reason is a bigot. But he who can and dare to reason is a man.—69, *Fleet-street, London, E.C.*

N. ENNOR.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I have the honour to be one of the largest shareholders in the St. David's Gold Mining Company (Limited), and within the last few days I have received notice of a call of 5s. per share. The explanation given (without date) is "that, liabilities to a considerable amount having been incurred by the late board, the company is now being pressed for payment," &c., which would lead any ordinary individual to suppose that the mine was deeply in debt when the new direction took it hand. But I know this is not a fact, as the calls then due were amply sufficient to cover all debts then incurred by, or on account of, the mine. Since that time (on Wednesday) the new board has issued a report from Mr. A. Dean, which shows that all the statements made by the old board were not only not exaggerated, but did not make the mine out to be half as valuable as it is shown to be by Mr. Dean's report; and the call is now useful for a purpose which was not dreamed of when it was made—to work the mine with spirit for gold. The copper appears, by the report, to be likely to help materially towards the success of the mine as a gold mine; and the former statements about the copper now seem to have been quite justifiable, although not given scientifically. Mr. A. Dean is a gentleman of such standing that I cannot for a moment doubt the literal truth of what he has been kind enough to put on paper; and I, therefore, trust we shall ere long see the St. David's Mine, which has been a bye-word, take a high position among the successful mines of Great Britain. We poor shareholders have been favoured with no information through your valuable Journal for so long a time, that I make bold to ask the directors if they will arrange for the publication of Mr. Dean's report, *in extenso*, in the Journal, so that the shareholders and the general public may see that Gold in Wales is not quite a myth?

Dec. 8. AURIFANES.

OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM—IMPROVEMENTS.

At the Society of Arts, on Wednesday, Mr. BRIDGES ADAMS read a paper "On the Construction, Retardation, Safety, and Police of Railway Trains" (Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair). The paper which Mr. Adams read was a continuation of one on the same subject, read on a former occasion, and the following is a summary of the propositions contained in the two papers:—1. Spring-tyres, for the purpose of preventing blows and friction, and lessening the chances of the wheels escaping from the rails, a system thoroughly verified in practice, as quadrupling the durability.—2. Systems of elastic permanent railway, supporting the rails by continuous elastic bearing, preventing disintegration of the rails, as verified in practice.—3. Improved system of fish-joints, duplicating the strength, with elastic fit of webs and bolts.—4. Radial axle-boxes, to enable locomotives of great length to pass round any sharp curve without friction on their flanges—in practice.—5. Eight-wheel tank engines for sharp curves of 99 feet radius, long verified in practice.—6. Eight-wheel tank engines for curves of 99 feet radius, all eight-wheel drivers, both on straight lines and curves, by means of super-improved friction-wheels, all capable of retardation by steam brakes, making the whole weight of the engine available for traction or retardation.—7. System of V-flanges to spring tyres, working into V-grooves of rails, to obtain increased bite for ascending steep inclines, or when starting with heavy trains.—8. System of long wagons and carriages on eight wheels, radial axles, and guided by quadrants, with sliding springs, or long swinging shackles, to roll truly round curves of from 40 to 80 feet radius, and provided with self-acting brakes to prevent accidents on steep inclines—economically and easily carrying large loads.—9. Mode of constructing passenger carriages to give free internal circulation to guard, engine-driver, and passengers without interfering with the privacy of first-class passengers. All these principles and plans are applicable to all gauges, from 7 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. light lines.

Mr. DYER said that when railway collisions took place the almost invariable result was that the carriages were raised up and thrown over one another. In order to prevent this he recommended the adoption of buffers at the top of the carrages as well as at the base, as exemplified in the model which he placed on the table. The absence of uniformity in the railway platforms was a frequent source of accident, which might be done away with by the adoption of uniformity in this respect.

Captain HUMBY did not think the adoption of the buffers at the top of the carriages would answer the purpose intended.

Mr. TEULON thought the effect of having a double pair of buffers at the top of the carriages might be attended with this result—if anything prevented the lower ones from acting, that the tops of the carriages would be taken away, which would be rather inconvenient to the passengers inside. (Laughter.) The reason of there being no uniformity in the height or width of the platforms, was that the railway system grew up gradually in this country. He did not agree with Mr. Adams in the opinion that continuous travelling by railway was injurious to health. The best proof of that was that there was a large increase in the amount of season tickets issued. Mr. Adams had done good service by the introduction of the fish-joint, but it appeared that Mr. Adams could produce something better now. He should like to see the new invention first tested by experience.

Mr. DAVIS said that carriages on the plan recommended by Mr. Adams had been tried on the St. Helen's Railway with success.——Mr. ADAMS having replied to the observations which had been made, the CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Adams for his excellent papers, from which so much information was to be obtained, which was unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

On Dec. 1, a meeting of members was held at the rooms of the Institute, Mr. N. WOOD (President) in the chair. Mr. DOUBLEDAY, the secretary, having read the minutes of the Council, it was stated that the special meeting appointed to make arrangements for holding a meeting of the Institute in some distant locality had been instructed to communicate with Mr. Dickinson, of Manchester, and Mr. Basset, of Cardiff—Manchester and South Wales being the only localities from which applications had been received for holding the proposed meeting. The special committee had not yet obtained the information necessary to enable them to make a report, and, therefore, the subject would have to be postponed to a future meeting.

Mr. D. P. MORISON read an appendix to his paper "On the Mining Relief Fund in Belgium." It embodies the substance of the annual official report of the Transactions of the *Caisses de Prevoyance* of the province of Hainaut, Belgium, for the year 1863. The general tone of this report is not by any means so sanguine as its predecessors, and expresses fears that some material addition will have to be devised to the annual receipts of the fund, by one or other of the following methods:—By an increased percentage on the wages of the subscribing workmen, by a reduction in the amounts paid as annuities, or by an arrangement through which the associated collieries would become liable for part or all of the relief to sufferers from explosions of fire-damp in their respective mines. In 1863, thirty-two collieries and railways shared in the benefits of the fund, and paid in the aggregate contributions of the year of 10,341*l.* 14s. 3d.; one-half of which, as formerly, is a percentage of three-fourth per cent. on the workmen's wages, and the other half a similar sum paid by the owners. The amount is supplemented by a contribution from the *Ministere des Travaux Publics* of 551*l.* 12s.; yearly interest at 4½ per cent. in Government bonds, 1494*l.*, and other smaller contributions—making the grand total of receipts, 12,689*l.* 5s. 3d. The payments were—1, annuities for accidents, from Jan. 1, 1841, to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive, 11,994*l.* 16s. 6d.; 2, annuities to old men incapable of work, 255*l.*; 3, educational annual grants, 720*l.*; 4, expenses of management, &c., 283*l.* 0s. 10d.: total, 13,253*l.*—exceeding the receipts by 563*l.* 14s. 9d., which deducted from the balance on hand at Dec. 31, 1862, of 33,648*l.* 8s. 5d., leaves at Dec. 31, 1863, 33,084*l.* 13s. 8d. The 32 associated concerns return 689,446*l.* 8s. 10d. as having been paid during the year to 24,574 workmen, for 7,462,853 days' work; being an increase over 1862 of 2227 men, 659,119 days' work, and 52,468*l.* 15s. 3d. wages, the average per diem for 1862 being 1s. 10·47d., and for 1863, 1s. 10·17d. In their report the committee draw special attention to the fact that the above daily averages are those of the whole of the workers in the mines, ranging from 4s. and 5s. (the hewers and other first-class workmen) down to 5d. and 7½d. the boys of ten or twelve. The number of accidents (40) was less than in the preceding year (53), and the casualties from these accidents were also fewer. In 1863, 58 men and boys were killed, and 21 seriously wounded; while in 1863, 29 only were killed, and 13 incurably wounded. Of the 32 branch funds, two balanced evenly the receipts and disbursements; 17 showed a deficit, and 12 a surplus. There were relieved by them aggregately, *pro tempore*, 9891 workmen, at a cost of 563*l.* 18s. 3d.; annuities to widows, 1818*l.* 5s. 6d.; medical staff, 291*l.* 11s. 6d.: total, 10,363*l.* 15s. 3d. The total receipts of the branch funds in 1863 were 9915*l.* 3s. 10d., towards which the 24,574 workmen contributed an average of 8s. 1·13d. per man, while the owners subscribed the deficit of 418*l.* 11s. 5d., or 4·09d. per man. The writer suggests that the operations of this fund may possibly serve in the future to assist in forming the groundwork of some similar institution for the relief and improvement of British miners.

A paper by Mr. HOWSE was also read, "On the Boundary Line between the Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone." In this paper is is contended that the Fell-top limestone forms the most natural boundary between these groups. The paper was accompanied by a section sent by Mr. Sopwith, which will appear with the paper when printed.

The discussion on the paper by Messrs. DAGLISH and R. C. CLAPHAM, "On the Minerals found in the Coal Measures of Northumberland and Durham," was postponed until the next meeting of the Institute.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of members was held at the Peter-street Museum, on Tuesday,—Mr. A. Knowles (the President) in the chair. A bone, supposed to be the pelvis of a stag, and found near Radcliffe, was laid upon the table for inspection. It was discovered 10 ft. deep in a bed of clay in the valley of the River Irwell, and in a part where it is believed the river once flowed.—Mr. F. E. Forbes, the secretary, gave an account of the excursion of the society to Llangollen in July, and produced a large number of interesting Lower Silurian fossils found by the excursionists. Mr. Plant suggested the desirableness of having similar excursions three or four times a year.—Mr. Binney said the neighbourhoods of Ingleton and Kirkby Lonsdale would be a suitable district for any future excursion, but it would be of little use for secretaries to make arrangements for excursions if they were not better attended. The members of the society mustered in very poor show at Llangollen.—Mr. G. C. Greenwell read a paper on the South-Eastern portion of the Somershire Coal Field. He said that that coal field belonged to the same period as the

Belgian coal field, in the neighbourhood of Liége. It presented corresponding strata, similar contortions, and the coal in the two fields was of the same character.—In the course of a short discussion that followed, Mr. Binney said it was a very probable supposition that the coal field in Somersetshire ran under the south-east of England, and showed itself in Belgium.—There was no other business.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MINES.—The School of Mines in connection with Columbia College, New York, to the establishment of which we have already alluded, duly commenced its first session on Nov. 15. The course of instruction adopted for the government of the school is—First year: Descriptive geometry and graphics, general chemistry, rational mechanics and mining, surveying, mathematics, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus.—Second year: Mineralogy and metallurgy, mining engineering, analytical chemistry, botany, and geology.—The third year will be devoted to the completion of these studies, and during the recesses the students will visit, with one of the professors, the different machine-shops and metallurgical establishments of the city and its environs, and will be required to write a report, which will be counted as equal to two weekly examinations in the account of their standing. The degree of Mining Engineer and Bachelor of Philosophy will be conferred on those students who pass satisfactory examinations on either of the complete courses. Certificates of proficiency will be given to those who pass satisfactory examinations in any one branch. A special examination will be held for candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The officers of the school are—President, Dr. Barnard; mineralogy and metallurgy, Thomas Egleston, jun.; mining engineering, F. L. Vinton; analytical chemistry, Dr. Chandler; organic chemistry, Dr. John Torry; lecturer on geology, Dr. Joy; mechanics and mining surveying, Dr. Peck; physics, O. N. Rood; and mathematics, J. H. Van Amringe.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

A decree of the Belgian Minister of Public Works introduces certain modifications into the tariff for the transport by railway of some descriptions of iron. A slight feebleness which has appeared in quotations of late in Belgium is expected to be only temporary, some establishments which had reduced their rates having again raised them. This fall was justified, first in consequence of the diminution observed in the demand for iron on the approach of the end of the year, and because forgemasters apply themselves to the maintenance of the sure position which has already been so useful to them, preferring the assurance of continued labour at sufficiently remunerative rates to an exaggerated firmness of prices calculated to frighten off purchasers. All the great Belgian establishments have in reserve a good quantity of orders, and are working to their full production. At Charleroi rolled irons are quoted generally at 6*l*. 16s. per ton, while rails have made former terms, although a reduction is submitted to in important affairs. On the other hand, pig has been very firm, refining making 3*l*. 6s. per ton, with a great tendency upwards, while casting pig, No. 5, makes 3*l*. 16s. to 3*l*. 18s. per ton. At Liége prices remain rather feeble as regards iron; pig is, however, well held, without any variation in quotations. The construction workshops are generally pretty well provided with orders. A Charleroi letter says:—"The feebleness in the prices of merchants' irons by deciding intending purchasers to do business has permitted certain works to increase their supplies of orders, and this, in the opinion of some forgemasters, may be a useful precaution against the possible consequences of the termination of the strike of workpeople in England. Work will be soon everywhere resumed with the greatest activity, and production will soon return to its old level in Great Britain. It may then happen that England will dispute more keenly with Belgium certain affairs which she has been obliged to cede to us of late. It is with this anticipation, it appears, that certain forgemasters do not show themselves difficult in respect of prices, although the current of affairs may be satisfactory. They make, also, a few concessions in rails to facilitate pending negociations. An adjudication of 5000 tons on account of the Dutch Government was to take place on Nov. 28 at La Haye, but at present the result has not reached us. While the prices of rolled products generally undergo a certain reduction, some establishments seem inclined to increase the price of refining pig, and have passed the rate of 3*l*. 6s. per ton. Good qualities of casting-pig range from 3*l*. 16s. to 3*l*. 18s. per ton. The Strépy-Bracquegnies Company will shortly light a second blast-furnace, at which it will produce grey pig for fine-grained iron. The company intending to trade under the title of Wilmar and Co., and the formation of which was recently announced, has selected for the establishment of its rolling-mill one of the finest industrial sites in the neighbourhood of Charleroi, having purchased of M. de Cartier and M. de Pant eight acres of meadow, situated between the State railways, the Sambre, and a vicinal road in immediate proximity to a spot at which the State proposes to create a new goods station. It will be seen that the spirit of enterprise is not yet slumbering. The new rolling-mill, to which anticipatory reference is made, will have twenty puddling-furnaces, and will be directed by M. Wilmar. It is said that several other new affairs will see the light before the end of the year. The great industry of the iron trade only begins now to be understood, and to attract small capitals to it; it may, then, be said that it is entering on a second phase of development, which will take other proportions than the first. The Sersing Company has selected M. Jules Dulait for its consulting engineer, and has confided to him the reconstruction of two blast-furnaces, as well as of its coke-furnaces. M. Dulait has just besides been charged with the construction of four blast-furnaces near Nancy, where metallurgy is undergoing a radical transformation." The state of the coal trade at Charleroi remains favourable, and stocks are being easily reduced in consequence of the numerous deliveries which are being daily made, as well by water as by land carriage. Freights on the Sambre remain at 7s. 6d. per ton for Paris, and boats are scarce. At Liége coal is in good demand, and the production is easily run off. At Mons a strong diminution has appeared in the deliveries to France. The French market is one of the elements of the prosperity of this important basin, and it is, therefore, necessary to advise as to the means to be employed so as not to lose this outlet, which is disputed concurrently by French, English, and Prussian collieries.

Copper has been well held at Cologne, where prices have remained without change. There have been few transactions at Berlin; the stock is, however, insignificant, and holders have assumed a much firmer tone. The Hamburg market remains without animation, in consequence of the firmness of holders, who refuse to treat at the prices offered. Antwerp has been quiet; since the sale of 5 tons of a lot of copper, imported recently from New York—the price paid for which has not transpired—nothing more has been done. There has been no variation at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The situation of the French markets is not so good; at Havre, Chilian has been very feeble, and is depreciated in value; the last sales comprise a lot of 40 tons, in bars, at 83*l*. per ton for account, and a lot of 75 tons, at 84*l*. for a term. The Paris market has remained without variations. With regard to tin, a letter from Amsterdam says:—"The month which has just terminated has not involved any great change in the state of the market, which has continued very quiet; in presence of the unfavourable influences which have weighed on the trade, holders have displayed great firmness. This attitude on their part has not, however, rescued the article from its apathetic condition. Affairs have remained insignificant, and the price of 59¼ fls. to 60 fls., quoted during the first half of the month, was rather nominal. Latterly more disposition has been displayed to effect sales, a state of things which has led to the execution of some orders, but with the exception of 800 ingots, which changed hands at 58½ fls., no more activity has resulted. It cannot, indeed, be otherwise, since our prices are not *en rapport* with foreign quotations; and while this disproportion continues a radical change in the situation cannot be anticipated. In the course of the month about 3800 ingots of Billiton have arrived, of which 1800 ingots had already been previously sold. The 2000 ingots remaining might be treated for on reasonable conditions; the proposals made, however, during the last few days do not appear to have been accepted. Annexed is a comparative table of the deliveries and stock during the last five years:—

Month.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
January ....Blocks	6,695	4,123	5,105	9,335	5,165
February	6,735	10,137	8,465	8,665	9,190
March	4,958	9,500	4,335	7,650	6,085
April	6,530	9,188	6,766	4,688	6,377
May	6,515	4,550	9,400	4,760	6,443
June	9,115	6,820	4,650	9,172	9,828
July	38,536	29,342	34,400	14,787	25,851
August	30,000	46,731	30,637	29,764	30,637
September	12,430	12,251	12,119	5,455	13,950
October	6,720	7,067	12,332	6,816	9,600
November	11,388	12,655	7,265	8,150	4,310
Total	159,610	152,374	135,474	109,160	151,427

The stock on schedules on Nov. 30 was 71,032 blocks, against 109,160 blocks on Nov. 30, 1863; 135,474 blocks, Nov. 30, 1862; 152,374 blocks, Nov. 30, 1861; and 159,610 blocks, Nov. 30, 1860. The unsold stock of the Society of Commerce amounted on Nov. 30 to 66,131 blocks, against 49,604 blocks on Nov. 30, 1863; 55,027 blocks, Nov. 30, 1862: 68,429 blocks, Nov. 30, 1861; and 61,848 blocks, Nov, 30, 1860." The last advices from the Dutch markets do not present any improvement, Banca being offered at 59 fl. to 59½ fl. at Rotterdam, while it remains obtainable at the same rates at Amsterdam. At Antwerp the demand remains limited to the strict wants of consumption, at previously quoted rates. On the Cologne, Berlin, and Hamburg markets there has been a slight amelioration. At Paris, Banca is quoted by continuation at 104*l*.; Detroit, 102*l*.; and English, 101*l*. per ton: there has been but little doing. Lead has sold at rather more feeble rates at Rotterdam, Stolberg making 11⅛ fl. to 11⅝ fl., while various German marks have realised 11⅜ to 11½ fl. At Hamburg the demand is insignificant, and prices have been nominal. At Berlin the stock is inconsiderable, and the demand is rather important for consumption. Advices from Cologne announce that producers, wishing to profit from the good state of the navigation, are doing business for export at a slight reduction in prices, being anxious to clear off their stocks before winter. The zinc trade presents little change. At Paris there has been scarcely anything doing; rough Silesian is quoted nominally at 23*l*. 6s. At Hamburg the demand has been very limited. The Breslau market has been very quiet, and for important transactions holders have to make notable concessions.

It appears that a proposal has been made to the French Government to acquire in Germany, near the frontier, coal mines of a considerable extent. Negociations are, it is understood, being pursued on the subject at Frankfort. Information, which is affirmed to be reliable, leads to the conclusion that these mines extend over a length of 25 miles, and five beds of coal are observed, presenting a thickness of about 33 ft. The last is only a distance of 150 ft. from the surface, while at Saalrach one bed is 2000 ft. below the ground. The richness of these mines has been indicated by several engineers enjoying a deserved celebrity in Germany. The annual production is now 6,000,000 tons, while it may be easily carried to 10,000,000 tons, without in the least giving rise to fears of exhaustion. The working does not involve any extraordinary expense. The coal, as has just been stated, is near the surface of the soil, and drainage is effected by a system of subterranean galleries, which renders the employment of steam-engines useless. Finally, labour is cheap in the district, the wages of a miner being only 10d. per day, for which sum a man will extract 7 tons of coal daily. At St. Dizier the situation has not sensibly changed of late; no heavy contract is reported for iron, merchants confining themselves to seeking re-assortments; this is what happens habitually at this period, and it is only towards the commencement of the new year that affairs in iron generally are expected to revive. Two contracts for refining-pig have been concluded at St. Dizier, at the rate of 4*l*. 11s. 3d. per ton; for a small lot of coke-made pig 3*l*. 12s. per ton has been paid. Rolled iron has made 8*l*. 16s., and hammered 10*l*. 4s. to 10*l*. 12s. per ton. Considerable activity is displayed in all the works for castings, and orders are abundant. The water-courses have regained a level which has enabled work to be resumed every where where drought had involved a slackening of operations. The quarterly fair of forgemasters has just been held at Besançon; a fall was agreed to at this gathering at the rate of 12s. per ton on the products of the district. At the preceding fair a reduction of 16s. per ton took place, so that there has been a reduction of 28s. per ton in less than four months in the pig of the Franche-Comté. One goes back for a very long time to meet with such a fact in the metallurgical annals of this group. Many works have been extinguished for a year past, and the step just taken gives the finishing stroke to a great part of those who had believed themselves able to resist the course of events. One of the causes which have determined the fall in quotations—and, indeed, this is the principal cause—is the competition of the Marseilles mines and blast-furnaces. The offers made by these establishments led to confusion in quotations three months since; their competition has been recognised as more serious than it had at first appeared, and it is now sought to repel it by the "alarming sacrifice" just determined on. It appears doubtful, however, whether the measure taken will prove a successful one. The fall agreed on has reduced the price of pig of the first mark to 6*l*. 4s. per ton. The price of merchants' iron in the Moselle is maintained on the terms of a tariff which came into force May 20. It has been stated that the undertaking between some of the principal producers of the district, forming what is known as the "triumvirate," has been broken up; but the report has been authoritatively denied. The general committee of French forgemasters has just held its third quarterly sitting. The bulletin issued by the committee recalls the fact that the syndicate of Belgian works has just treated, in the name of the Thy-le-Château, Sclessin, and Monceau-sur-Sambre forges, with MM. Parent-Schaken and Co. for 6000 tons of rails, at the rate of 6*l*. 12s. per ton, delivered at Antwerp. A great bridge in the Place de l'Europe, above the Western of France Railway, has been adjudicated to the eminent firm of MM. J. F. Cail et Cie: this work represents a weight of about 2500 tons. The girders of great bridges over the Rhone and the Petit-Rhone, on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean system, will be furnished by MM. Schneider et Cie and by the Fourchambault forges. The bridge over the Rhone will weigh 1900 tons, and that over the Petit Rhone 800 tons.

Meetings of Public Companies.

EAST CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Coffee-house, on Monday,—Mr. W. B. M. LYSLEY in the chair.

Mr. U. P. HARRIS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors (a reference to which was made in last week's Journal) stated that a considerable reduction in the annual expense of management had been effected. For the purpose of testing the quartz, a small water-wheel and two Britten's pans were erected, but when set in motion the machinery was discovered to be so inefficiently fitted that Mr. Whitehouse (who has recently been appointed superintendent of the mines) found it necessary to thoroughly re-adjust it; this, coupled with the scarcity of water in consequence of the late dry weather, prevented the trials being as numerous as the directors desired, nevertheless the results may be taken as satisfactory. The directors have consulted Mr. Arthur Dean—a gentleman of high repute as an authority upon gold mining—and he having been instructed to make a thorough examination of the property, has handed in a report, that the shareholders may draw from it their own conclusions. The directors, however, judging from the statements made by Mr. Dean and Mr. Whitehouse, consider that the time has now arrived for the shareholders to decide what future course shall be adopted. The erection of suitable machinery to work the ores on a profitable scale it is evident will involve a considerable outlay of capital; but the directors hesitate to make further calls, without giving shareholders the opportunity of expressing their views upon the present condition of the company's affairs.

The report of Mr. Arthur Dean stated that too much attention had been given to the discovery of minerals containing visible gold, to the neglect of the far more important masses of good paying auriferous mineral in which the gold is not visible, and of which there is an abundant supply. When the lodes are large and regular, minerals yielding a commercial produce of ¼ ounce of gold per ton may be wrought with a good profit, and his examination of the company's properties had been conducted to determine the existence of ores of paying produce in sufficient abundance to supply a large and continuous extraction of the mineral *en masse*. If rich deposits of gold exist in the lodes wrought, they will be collected in due course with the poorer minerals, and if there are more the mines may still be made to pay well upon a large yield of the poorer classes of ores. Trials from the large master lodes, called the St. John's and St. James's, but which he called the north and the south St. James's, yielded an average of ¼ ounce of gold per ton, and the great bulk of those lodes, if broken down and reduced, may be estimated to yield from ⅛ to ⅓ ounce of gold per ton throughout. The two St. James's lodes are from 15 fathoms to 30 fathoms apart, and constitute the two branches of the southernmost portion of the Great Berthllwyd champion gold lode, which may be traced uninterruptedly over a length of five miles, and upon which the Welsh Gold Company's mines, the Caegwernog, the Garn, and the East Clogau Company's mines are situate. The north lode varies from 4 to 6 ft. in width, and the south lode from 4 to 12 ft.; they traverse a lofty hill from east to west, and may be wrought for many years by adit levels, and without the aid of pumping machinery. Many thousand tons of good auriferous mineral for stamping have been laid open in the drivages upon the St. James's lodes, and it would not be difficult at once to raise 25 tons per day, which, with the further extension of the workings, may be increased to 100 tons per day. The existence of a good supply of paying auriferous minerals having been satisfactorily determined, the time has arrived for the establishment of efficient crushing and reduction works for the extraction of the gold, and he recommended their erection upon a present scale of 25 tons per day, or (say) 8000 tons per annum. The return would cover all current working expenses, and leave a good margin of profit, which profit may be further augmented *pari passu*, with the extension of the underground workings, and of the reduction works.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the directors were desirous before deciding upon the erection of machinery to ascertain the general opinion of shareholders. The reason that this step had not been taken before now arose from the fact that the directors had been waiting to see what results were obtained from the various experiments being made, so that they might then with the greater confidence decide as to particular description of machinery to be adopted; so that, up to the present time the small amount of capital called up had been expended in the development of the mine. But the directors thought that the time had now arrived—and the more especially when they had encouraging reports from such an authority as Mr. Arthur Dean—for a discretionary power to be vested in them to call up a sufficient amount of capital to enable them to erect such machinery as they were advised would prove most advantageous to the interests of shareholders. The directors were very largely interested, and were therefore desirous to do the best for the general good of the enterprise, and shareholders might rest perfectly satisfied that no capital would be called unless absolutely required, and that when called it would be judiciously expended. The company was now free from debt, and all the directors asked was that power should be given them to erect suitable machinery (if they deemed it expedient) for the reduction of the quartz. It was impossible to say the exact amount that would be required, but basing a calculation upon the estimates made, it would seem that 2*s*. 6*d*. per share would be the utmost required to practically test the commercial value of the property. He mentioned that he had received several letters from shareholders, expressing varied opinions as to the ultimate success of the property.

MR. ORMEROD seconded the adoption of the report. He was fully of the opinion that the directors should have full authority to exercise their discretion as to the erection of machinery, and to call up sufficient capital for that purpose, and for the development of the mine upon a much more extended scale than hitherto. From the manner in which the affairs of the company had been conducted, he considered it was due to the directors to state that, although the shareholders were to some extent disappointed, yet they were perfectly satisfied with the course that had been adopted, and that they had no hesitation in according to the directors full powers to act as they might think best for the interests of shareholders in the further development of the property.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to a question, repeated what he had stated in his opening remarks—that the directors held a very large interest in the company, amounting in all to something like 13,000 shares, which was a guarantee of their good faith to the company; and as they did not receive any remuneration for their services, it could not be said that they held their office for the sake of the emolument.

A SHAREHOLDER drew attention to the last paragraph of the directors' report, which ran as follows:—"In fairness to those shareholders who have paid up the late calls, the directors will take steps to enforce the payment of any arrears which may exist after the 30th inst., and have given notice also to the respective shareholders that their shares will be forfeited." The object he had in view in calling attention to that paragraph was to enquire what number of shares were really taken up and paid upon?

The CHAIRMAN said, when the company was introduced to the public the shares applied for exceeded the number to be allotted, so that the whole of the shares had been subscribed for, and paid upon. The directors had paid for their shares, and, as would be seen by a reference to the books of the company, had increased their interest since the original allotment.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that the total amount of arrears of call was 192*l*.——MR. ARTHUR DEAN, at the request of the meeting, gave a general description of the company's property. He stated that after a minute investigation of the mine, some three months since, the only possible conclusion he could arrive at was that it was a solid good property, but that apparently a great mistake has been made by those who had conducted the management in confining their research for visible gold, which was extremely rare, although in the explorations there had been opened up a great quantity of quartz sufficiently auriferous to pay well for reduction. He was of the decided opinion that the whole of the lodes should be fairly developed—the two St. James's lodes could only be described as large, masterly, and powerful; they extended for three quarters of a mile through the sett, and could be amply wrought without the expensive auxiliary of pumping machinery. The average yield of gold from those lodes was 12 dwts. per ton, and the aggregate cost, including all expenses of extracting and reducing the quartz, would not exceed 10*s*. per ton, computing the average yield at considerably less than that proved by actual experiment (12 dwts. per ton)—say, at 7½ or 8 dwts., or an average value of 26*s*. per ton, the nett profit per ton (after deducting costs of extracting and reduction) would be 16*s*. per ton, which upon a return of 25 tons per day, or 7500 tons per annum, would leave a nett annual profit of something like 6000*l*. He estimated that machinery could be erected equal to the reduction of 25 tons per day, and a railway laid down from the mine to the reduction works for about 5000*l*.

A SHAREHOLDER asked Mr. Dean for some explanation of the statement in his report that—"Too much attention has been given to the discovery of minerals containing visible gold, to the neglect of the far more important masses of good paying auriferous mineral in which the gold is not visible, and of which there is an abundant supply." He drew attention to this paragraph, because it appeared to him that they could not do better than to try to discover visible gold.

MR. ARTHUR DEAN said he intended to convey this—that rich bunches of visible gold were occasionally found, as had been the case in the Clogau Mine, but that he advocated the reduction of the quartz in bulk, because there was mineral in the whole body, combined with the sulphurets of copper and iron, and the process of extraction was not difficult. The principle he wished to lay down was precisely similar to that adopted at the St. John del Rey Mines, where 7000 tons of quartz were reduced monthly, and with something like an average produce of gold of ½ oz. per ton, had divided among its shareholders profits to the amount of 700,000*l*.—the profits augmenting according to the scale of operations. Another instance of the same principle was the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company, which, according to the last telegram, had stamped in six weeks 5300 tons of quartz, leaving a profit for that period of 3500*l*. It was that principle he proposed to adopt in the gold mines in Wales, whence, he thought, there could be obtained a uniform quality of quartz that would pay well for reduction—it was simply an extension of machinery, which was purely a mechanical question.

The CHAIRMAN said, in the computation just given by Mr. Arthur Dean no account was taken of visible gold having been found, but, of course, if such were found the returns would be proportionally increased.——MR. ARTHUR DEAN said that in his examination he had not found one piece of visible gold; and the experiments he had made were from a fair mass of the lode, and without any selection whatever.——A SHAREHOLDER enquired for what period the quartz was likely to continue?——MR. DEAN said it would give 50 tons per day for the remainder of the lease; and the total cost of providing machinery equal to the reduction of that quantity of quartz per diem would be about 12,000*l*. Every lode appeared to require different treatment. Although at the Clogau Mine more visible gold was found than in any other mine in Wales, yet they were about to adopt there precisely the same principle as that to which he had referred—stamp the whole mass of the lodes, so that when rich quartz was met with, it would increase the yield; but very good profits could be made from the poor ores.

A SHAREHOLDER drew attention to the fact that there had not appeared any report in the *Mining Journal* for some time past.——THE CHAIRMAN said that he had been the cause of the non-appearance of the reports, being of opinion that it was of no use sending reports to the *Mining Journal* unless there was something to report upon.——The report was received and adopted, and a resolution was passed, giving the directors full authority to make such calls as they might deem advisable for the erection of suitable reduction-works. The usual courtesies terminated the proceedings.

WALLACHIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. R. PULLING in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors was submitted, which stated that for their guidance in the management of the affairs of the company, and in order that at the first general meeting the shareholders should have clearly laid before them the nature of the enterprise in which their capital was embarked, dispatched the manager (Mr. Barnett), accompanied by a gentleman who was acquainted with the country and the language, to make an inspection of the works and properties upon which the capital of the company had been laid out. As the foundation of extensive operations may now be considered as nearly completed, and additional capital would be needful for their effective development, the directors deemed it right to obtain a general outline of the geological conditions of the concessions from some practical geologist; and Prof. Capellini, introduced to the directors as such a one, and as a gentlemen whose statements may be relied upon, was appointed to these duties, and he had furnished an exceedingly interesting and detailed report. Since the merging of the Earth Oils Import Company into the Wallachian Petroleum Company last February, about 1380 tons of oil, partly from the company's wells, but chiefly purchased under their existing contracts, had been received at Ibrailia, which added to a quantity of about 1040 tons previously on hand, makes a total of about 2420 tons delivered at Ibrailia for account of the company; of this quantity there were consumed in a lamentable, though accidental, fire about 1325 tons, which had accumulated owing to the difficulties the directors found to get captains of ships to take petroleum (two were to have taken the greater part of this quantity but broke their charters), and there are now about 671 tons shipped on board three vessels, *Guthiel*, *Eliza*, and *Honduras*, the first of which has arrived, and the others are on their way to London. With reference to the financial position and requirements of the company, the directors report that it will be needful to the efficient carrying on of the company that the capital be increased by the issue of further shares. The directors would not have felt justified in proposing this increase had the original arrangements made by the Earth Oils Company with the grantees or concessionaires (by which they were entitled to half profits) been insisted upon, but as, after much negociation, those gentlemen had consented to take 4000 shares paid up *pari passu* with the other shares of the company, which shares are not to be entitled to any dividend until the original shares received from out of profits a yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., the directors do not hesitate to recommend an increase of capital, and they now propose that an extraordinary general meeting be called to authorise an increase of the capital of the company, by the issue of 8000 new shares of 10*l*. each, 4000 to carry out the modified arrangements with the grantees, and 4000 entitled to a preferential dividend of 7½ per cent., out of profits upon the amounts which may be called up from time to time; upon these latter shares it is proposed that 1*l*. be paid on application, 2*l*. on allotment, and 2*l*. in three months after allotment. The directors considered that if these propositions be carried out, a further call upon the original shares will not be required. The directors were glad that they had been enable to modify and re-organise, upon what they hoped would prove a sound basis, the arrangement originally made by the Earth Oils Company for carrying on the enterprise; and judging from the reports made to them by the manager as to the present actual yield of the wells, and by Prof. Capellini, as to the increasing quantities that may be expected from them, together with the general expectation in the petroleum market that, owing to the variety of uses to which crude petroleum is converted, and the falling off in the exportation from America, the value of this article will rule at a steady average price, the directors felt that there was much to encourage the company to perseverance in the development of its operations.

The report of Mr. W. D. Barnett (the manager) stated that with one exception he considered the concessions most valuable—unquestionably the richest in petroleum deposits that are to be found in Wallachia. He considered the concessions have not been conducted in such a prudent and economical manner as to secure for the shareholders results corresponding with the expenditure; he, therefore, found it necessary to supersede those in charge of the works, and had secured for the direction of the works the services of so eminent a gentleman as Chevalier Capellini, professor of geology at Bologna, whose visits and researches in connection with the petroleum fields of America and elsewhere so eminently qualified him for such a post. At present the works were self-supporting, and he trusted and believed under the present management the shareholders will ere long begin to realise those valuable results which must make the enterprise successful, in confirmation of which he would simply state that at present the yield of the exploitations is 30 tons of petroleum weekly; this at present market price in Ibrailia would fetch 300*l*., which sum is sufficient for payment of transport, establishment expenses, and the carrying on of from 40 to 50 new wells, which also may soon be expected considerably to increase the receipts. In conclusion, confirmed as he was in his opinion by Chevalier Capellini, he felt satisfied they had only to exercise a little patience in order to be abundantly satisfied with the results of their undertaking, towards which, whilst in their employ, he would use his best endeavours in every way to contribute. He had much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very great assistance rendered him by Mr. G. M. Soares, whom he had consulted on every matter of interest, and whose concurrence he obtained in every step he had taken in relation to the company's affairs.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said: Gentlemen, as you are aware, the object of your directors in calling this extraordinary general meeting of the Wallachian shareholders together is to bring before your notice two propositions:—1, to reduce the interest of the grantees, &c.; 2, to issue 4000 preference shares. Your directors wish these their propositions now before you fully discussed; and if you are convinced that it is to the interest of the shareholders to adopt this course, that you will confirm the same; if otherwise, your directors hope that some other feasible plan for the future success of the company will be proposed. As regards the grantees, if no profits are likely to be made it is immaterial whether their interest is commuted or not. If, on the other hand, profits are made, and your directors honestly believe, with the reformed management abroad, this will be the case now that the company is in a self-supporting condition, and that the area of profit will be monthly increasing. In enterprises of this nature the expenses of the first or experimental year are necessarily very great, and ours have been extraordinarily so, owing to the unprecedented bad weather, the disastrous conflagration, and other misadventures: but in America, where petroleum companies have had their seasons of difficulty and unremunerative expenditure, they have one and all ultimately given large returns to the shareholders, and such cannot fail to be the case with us under the system we are now adopting. We have now a certain revenue from the wells already sunk; but to pay an increasing dividend on the capital expended it will be necessary to augment the revenue by completing the promising wells already in progress, as pointed out by Pro. Capellini, and sinking a few others in localities indicated by Pro. Capellini proved to be rich in oil; this we shall be enabled to carry out without calling on our original shareholders for more money. From the proceeds of our weekly return of oil, experience and success as regards many of our wells render this no longer a matter of uncertainty, and I, for one, shall be very much disappointed if the future of this company does not realise excellent results. If we are right in calculating upon future profit, then this proposed arrangement with the grantees is most important. At present, if any nett profit is made, half such nett profit goes to the grantees, half to the shareholders. Suppose if the two propositions now before you are adopted, and that 5000*l*. nett profit in any year is made, of this sum 1500*l*. will be required to pay 7½ per cent. to the preference shareholders, 3000*l*. to pay 5 per cent. to the original shareholders, 500*l*. only will go to the grantees' deferred shares. If 4500*l*. or less nett profit is made in any one year, nothing in that year will go to the grantees. As to the mode of treating the interests of the proposed preference shareholders; should any profits in any one year be made in excess of the sum sufficient to pay 7½ per cent. to the preference shareholders, 7½ per cent. to the original shareholders, and 7½ per cent. to the deferred grantee shares, then such excess will be equally divided, rateably between all three interests. If these propositions are adopted by you, and the 4000 preference shares are taken up, your directors feel morally certain that no further call beyond the 5*l*. per share on either the original shares or the proposed preference will be necessary. In conclusion, your directors, if supported by you in these two propositions, have every confidence in the future success of the enterprise we are embarked in.—He then moved a resolution to the effect that the directors be authorised to create 4000 new shares of 10*l*. each, to bear a preference dividend of 7½ per cent. to be offered *pro rata* to the existing shareholders, and the directors to have power to dispose of any shares not taken up, in whatever manner they consider most conductive to the interests of the company.

Sir C. RONEY, in explaining the reasons that had induced the board to recommend the creation and issue of preference shares, stated that, according to the original terms, the grantees were entitled to half of the profits realised by the company, which the directors considering severe had deemed it advisable to obtain some relaxation, and after considerable negociation, it was proposed that the position of the grantees should be altered thus—they were willing to forego their claim to half of the profits, and consented to the issue of preference shares, and to allow the original shares to receive 5 per cent. upon the amount of capital paid up before they (the grantees) should be entitled to any portion of their dividend.——The report was received and adopted.

The resolution authorising the creation of the preference shares having been duly proposed and seconded,

Mr. GIBBS, after making several rambling statements with regard to the concessions and accounts (which were subsequently contradicted by the Chairman, manager, and auditor), moved, as an amendment, that before any preference shares were issued a committee of investigation should be appointed to examine into the accounts, and to report to a future meeting.——MR. BLOOMER seconded the amendment.

It having been stated by a DIRECTOR that some legal proceedings were pending between Mr. Gibbs and the Chairman, the amendment, when put to the meeting, was lost by a considerable majority. The resolution was put and carried, and a resolution was passed authorising the issue of the shares thus created.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The rapid progress of the Wallaroo mineral district furnishes the strongest arguments that can be desired with regard to the expediency of extending all possible encouragement to mining enterprise. It seems but yesterday that the whole country (now dotted with flourishing townships, and supporting a population of thousands) was a waste and tenantless scrub, and the question that generally forces itself upon the mind is, why should there not be a score of Moontas and Wallaroos developed? It is notorious that indications of copper abound in every direction, nor is it reasonable to suppose that the indications are all delusive. Perhaps no form of colonial industry is so generally beneficial as copper mining. A vast amount of labour must necessarily be employed, and the market thus created for every description of colonial produce is of immense importance to the farmer, stock-owner, and to the commercial public generally. There should be no restrictions, no difficulties, no impediments whatever. Every man should be free to search for copper, and any rental or other charge the State may think fit to exact should follow and not precede that search. If the prospector finds nothing the State should take nothing, and the most thoroughly liberal arrangements should be framed with a view to facilitate and encourage a description of enterprise of such unequalled benefit to the community. The total population of the Wallaroo district, so late an uninhabited desert, cannot be less than from 6000 to 6500 souls, as follows:—Kadina and Wallaroo miners, 2200; Wallaroo, 2000; Moonta and Moonta mines, 2000; woodcutters, carters, and others living in the bush, 300; making a total of 6500 souls. Large quantities of Phormium Tenax have been found growing on the mallee scrub of the Lachlan Plains. The flax is from three feet to four feet high, and from one to two inches broad. It is stronger in its fibre than the New Zealand plant, and seems to be exempt from those oily properties that render the latter so difficult to convert into useful purposes. It is believed that, by the aid of the small steamers running up the rivers, the South Australian settlers will be enabled to collect vast quantities of the article and send it up to Melbourne. Some specimens have already been forwarded for the purpose of being tested. The great extent of the work yet to be accomplished in exploring the northern interior is shown by the frequency with which startling rumours relative to that part of the continent are received in Adelaide. Recently, much interest was excited by the report that a stockman in the employ of Messrs. Levi and Co. had discovered a large river flowing from a north-easterly direction into Lake Eyre, a report

which leads one to hope that the greatest problem of Australian geography has been solved, and that the question of a vast interior basin or inland sea in the north of Lake Torrens may at length be set at rest.—*Journal of Society of Arts.*

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been more active this week than for some time past, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted. Several mines have been reported to have improved, and shares generally firmer, with a strong tendency to advance.

West Setons and Wheal Setons have been enquired for, and some transactions have taken place.—Cliffords have been in fair request, and done at improved prices.—Wheal Bassets are in demand at advanced figures.—East Bassets are not quite so firm, having been done at lower rates.—East Carn Breas and Grambler and St. Aubyns have been in request, and several transactions followed.—Nangiles have been more freely sought for, and slightly improved.—Great Laxeys continue in good demand at higher prices, and rather scarce.—East Grenvilles have been daily dealt in, but prices have as frequently varied.—Wheal Grenvilles have found buyers at nominal figures—Tincrofts have been dealt in at quoted prices.

North Treskerby and St. Day United are heavy, at quoted prices.—North Roskears have been in better request.—North Croftys have changed hands at market quotations.—South Condurrows have been dealt in at nominal figures.—North Shepherds have been in fair demand, at improved rates, and still in request.—Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) have changed hands, and likely to become firmer.—Hallenbeagles have been freely enquired for, and prices have, consequently, improved.—Great Wheal Busy and East Rosewarne continue dull, at present quotations.—West Chiverton and Chivertons have receded, being more freely offered.—North Chivertons are in better request, arising from a reported improvement in the mine.—Camborne Veans have been sought for at quoted prices.—East Lovells have been extensively dealt in at advanced prices, and still enquired for; although much wanted they are sometimes quoted lower, but the tendency is to improvement.—Great East Lovells have changed hands at higher rates.—Great Wheal Vors continued in good demand, at advanced prices, and likely to further advance.—East Vors have been enquired for, and several transactions have taken place at higher prices.—South Wheal Lovells are freely dealt in, showing a strong tendency to greatly improve, in consequence of the important discoveries which have been recently made.—Wheal Margerys are in request, at buyers' prices.—Providence Mines have been sought for, at minimum rates.—East Caradons have been freely dealt in, at advanced prices, but since more freely offered.—Marke Valley and West Caradon are sought for at buyers'prices.—Trelawny and Mary Ann are rather quiet.—Cresors have advanced, and a large number of shares have changed hands.—East Russells have fluctuated frequently, but they are scarce at buyers' prices, and much wanted.—Lady Berthas have been dealt in at improved rates.—Hingston Downs are sought for at fair market prices.—North Downs and Frank Mills have changed hands at quoted figures.

Lady Bertha is reported to have improved very much in several places, and especially in the new shaft, where they have a good lode coming in, and as far as seen is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. As this information was only received this morning (Friday) the further opening of the discovery is waited for with anxiety and interest.

Maudlin.—The important discovery made about a fortnight since in the 70 fm. level bids fair to open out to the astonishment of the mining world generally. If the statements rumoured be correct, the discovery will prove one of the greatest that has been made in the eastern district for many years past. It appears they have cut into the lode 4 ft. with no south wall, and opened on it from 10 to 11 ft., and the whole is composed of the richest varieties of copper ore; the lowest estimate given is 100*l.* per fathom, whilst other calculations place it at from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per fathom. Be this as it may, the correct value will only be ascertained by the samplings when the lode is fairly laid open. From assays made of four samples, the average appears to be about 27 per cent. for copper. There is little doubt but they are now on the top of a vast and rich deposit.

Cornubia.—The prospects generally continue of the same encouraging character as previously noticed; and although no very important discoveries have been recently made, still the appearances of the several lodes warrant the belief that some valuable improvements are not far off. The returns of tin continue about the same, meeting the the usual monthly cost: 4 tons were sold last Friday, realising 250*l.*

At North Chiverton they have cut through the lode at the 20; it is reported 12 ft. wide, of a promising character, carrying two branches, worth 10*l.* per fathom for lead; a little further east these branches are expected to form a junction, when a further improvement may be anticipated. The blende lode in the adit is 15 ft. wide, and the portion carried is valued at 25*l.* per fm. for that ore. A winze sinking below is improving, and now worth 20*l.* per fm. Two stopes in the back are valued at 15*l.* per fm. each. They have sampled 55 tons of blende and 7 tons of silver-lead ore, being the produce for October and November.

North Treskerby.—The engine-shaft is down 9 fathoms below the 100, where they have a very promising lode, and expect to complete it to the 110 in about six weeks. The cross-cut south to intersect the main lode is expected to effect that object daily, which is watched with deep interest, as the level above was productive for a great distance. The lode at Tresidder's shaft, sinking below the 100, is of a very promising character; now worth 9*l.* per fathom. The 100 east has averaged for 26 fathoms 30*l.* per fathom, and it now varies from 10*l.* to 16*l.* per fathom. All other points of operation are looking much the same as for some time past. The improvements which have taken place in the bottom levels, and the probability of cutting productive lodes by the 57 and 67 cross-cuts, encourage the hope that when completed discoveries will be made to put the mine again in a dividend position.

West Chiverton.—The 90 cross-cut has not yet intersected Williams's lode, but there is every reason to believe that it is not far off, as the water is still issuing from the end, and increasing. That the lode will prove productive there is little or no doubt, as the character of the ground is precisely of the same nature as at the 80, when cut so rich. The 80 ends are looking equally good, as recently officially reported, and the stopes in the 70, as well as other places, are yielding the usual quantities of lead ore.—Chiverton is looking most promising in Cookney's shaft, which is in course of sinking rapidly; there is a large and beautiful lode, where a discovery is daily looked for; the shaft is driven 9 feet below the 80. The ground in Murray's shaft is improving fast, and the general prospects of this mine are of the most encouraging and satisfactory character, the lode improving in appearance and value as they open deeper.—Wentworth: The engine has been set to work, and doing its duty admirably, and the shaft in full course of sinking. The eastern shaft is down 13½ fms. in an excellent lode, producing good stones of lead and blende.—At Mineral Bottom the engineers are actively employed in putting the engine together, and the shaftmen are fixing the pitwork to make the 30 fathom level good.

East Grenville.—Private reports confirm the improved and satisfactory prospects of this mine. The lode in the shaft, and in the 75 west, is of a most promising character, producing good stones of yellow ore. The 65 west is worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom for tin and copper ore. The winze sinking below the 65, in a lode from 4 to 5 feet wide, is yielding 5 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the stopes above about 4 tons. The 55 end west, and the stopes above, are valued at 35*l.* per fathom together. Information has been received this morning, advising that a favourable change in the 75 fm. level west had taken place; the lode has opened larger and more oray.—Wheal Grenville: The lode in the 110 east and 120 west is not at present so productive as in the upper levels, but the 110 west is worth about 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stope east of the winze is worth 20*l.* per fathom; and west, 15*l.* per fathom; and above the level, 10*l.* per fathom. The 100 end east, and the stope above, are valued at from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom together. Two stopes in the 100 west are worth together 22*l.* per fathom. The 90 east, with two stopes, is yielding work worth 37*l.* per fathom. The stopes above the 90 west are worth 18*l.* per fm. The 66 west, with the rise, are worth 20*l.* per fathom, whilst several other places are looking equally as well.

East Wheal Vor.—The prospects here are represented to be of a most encouraging character, and still improving as they open deeper. They have recently cut through Smith's lode at the 60, which is presenting far better appearances than in the 30, and it is fully believed that when they reach the junction a valuable deposit of tin will be met with. This is looked upon as very important, not only from the general character and prepossessing nature of the lode, but its union with the engine lode, which is yielding good tinstuff, now sinking under the 70. The junction is expected to take place at the 100, where a great deposit of tin is looked for.—Great Wheal Metal: The operations here are daily opening very important and valuable tin ground, and the development of the lodes watched with deep interest. The discoveries which have been made, and the rich bunches of tin which are known to exist, with its proximity to Great Wheal Vor, are features which speak significantly of future prosperity.

East Wheal Lovell.—The new engine-shaft is holed to the bottom, where they have a rich course of tin left unworked during the sinking of this shaft. The course of tin passed by in sinking is estimated to be worth 100*l.* per fm., and can be taken away at 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1*f.* When the shaft is in working order there will be two valuable points to commence making returns of tin. The lode at the shaft, sinking below the 28, on the south lode, continues to improve, now worth fully 90 per fm. The recent discovery at Turnpike shaft maintains its value, and is looked upon as a most valuable acquisition to an already good mine. The lode is still worth 25*l.* per fm., and opening out remarkably well. The importance attached to the development of this piece of ground arises from its becoming a distinct source of returns, being situate 120 fms. north of all their present workings, and can be worked with great facility, and drained by flat-rods attached to the present engine, requiring no additional machinery than at command.

South Lovell.—Upon several occasions a brief notice has been given of the general prospects of this important sett, as well as the progress of operations which have been carried on during the clearing up the old shafts and levels, at the same time referring to the long extent of tin ground which has been taken away in former workings, leaving little or no doubt, from the known character of the lodes in the adjoining ground, that it will ultimately prove the same here. It is gratifying now to learn that the sanguine opinions formed by all leading practical and experienced agents of the locality bid fair to be realised sooner than anticipated. In clearing up a shaft on one of the Old Wheal Lovell south lodes they have discovered a valuable lode, about 8 fms. deep, standing whole 7 feet high and 2 feet wide, worth full 25*l.* per fathom in the western side of the shaft, and the east is worth 12*l.* per fm., and, as far as yet seen, still improving. The fact that the lode has been all taken away from these points to the surface leaves ample evidence that a fine course of tin will be laid open for immediate operations. Measures are being adopted for keeping the water and fully developing this important discovery. It is pleasing to learn that the amount of paid-up capital at the bankers of the company is sufficient for the erection and completion of all requisite machinery, and the effectual development of the property, whilst the probable returns of tin can be rendered applicable to a very important item in mining—*dividends.*

James Lane.

From Mr. William Lelean:—My communication of last week was like the countryman's "long rode that ledes no ware," for, by some strange freak or accident of the printer's, the real business part of it was wholly omitted, and I was made to recommend shares in certain mines that were not even named. It is somewhat mortifying to find one's offspring thus mutilated, when one first discovers the fact; but it is really wonderful to find so few occurrences of the kind, and the paucity of them is highly creditable to the vigilance and care of the printers, who have often to dispatch the work of a day in the space of an hour, as the post, like the tide, waits for no man, and the publication of a journal cannot be duly accomplished without it.

We are unable as yet to congratulate ourselves upon the restoration of the long-wished-for tranquility in monetary and commercial affairs. It was hoped that the payment of the obligations on account of foreign loans, and the cessation of the large demand of the precious metals for the East, would at once have removed the causes of the disturbance in the Money Market, that has so long existed, and have given life and vigour to the Share Market; but, although the loan subscriptions have been satisfactorily closed, the large demand of gold for exportation to Egypt has continued, and exercised a depressing influence on all sorts of securities. That Egypt should thus continue to draw away such large quantities of our money is not in itself a thing to be regretted, since it affords satisfactory evidence of the growing industry and commerce of the country, which will necessarily become a larger consumer of British manufactures, and thus make us partakers of its own prosperity. In the meantime, however, it puts us to some inconvenience, and subjects those who cannot afford to await the turn of things to serious loss. The old saying that "what is one man's meat is another man's poison" is exemplified in commerce and finance, as well as in most other things. The pressure that compels some to sell at a low price enables those who have the means and the spirit to purchase at a corresponding advantage. Seldom has so lengthened an opportunity for buying well presented itself in the share market as that which we have now witnessed, and which still continues with but little variation, although we are not without satisfactory indications of improvement. I repeat, therefore, that this is a very favourable time in which to make purchases, with a good prospect of realising more than ordinary profits. Of mining shares there are still some to be had at prices far below their real value, and certainly below what they must fetch within two or three months from this time, so that, whether to hold permanently or temporarily, they are alike eligible.

The report of the meeting of the shareholders in the South Darren Mine, which appeared in the Journal of last week, will have satisfied those who read it of the soundness of the advice I have more than once given fonthe purchase of some of its shares. Merely to look at the facts that not only are no dividends paid, but that the liabilities are considerably in excess of the assets, would be enough to deter some persons from having anything to do with it; but when, on looking further into the matter, it is seen that the working has now carried them into such ground that they reasonably anticipate realising a profit at once of from 100*l.* to 150*l.* a month—say, 7 per cent. upon the capital—with the almost certainty of the mine becoming more and more productive, and that without interruption, its eligibility for investment is apparent, and the shareholders are seen to have adopted a wise course in making a call for 2*s.* per share, to get rid of their liabilities at once. The report of the Great Darren, printed in the same Journal, though it no doubt disappointed some of the shareholders who had anticipated a dividend, was of a very encouraging character. Captain Williams, it seems, had deviated from the course originally determined upon in driving the 15, believing that by so doing he should arrive the sooner at the best shoot of ore; and although Captain Matthew Francis retains his opinion that the returns would by this time have been much larger had the original course in driving been followed, he is entirely of opinion with the agent, and all who have inspected the mine, or carefully read the reports, that it must soon become highly profitable. We all have our predilections and favourites I suppose, and there can be nothing to object to this if we can assign a reasonable cause for our preferences. I confess that my preference is still strong for the Great Laxey, not only because it has fully justified all I have said as to its prospects from the first, but because it is paying considerable profits to its shareholders, with well-grounded promises of increasing them still further. The shares continue to rise in the market month by month, not by considerable leaps, but in the more satisfactory way of keeping pace with the productiveness of the mine. They are now selling large quantities of copper, blende, and lead at very short intervals, and when the prices of the metal rise, as they are most likely to do after the end of the year, the profits of the shareholders will be considerably augmented, although they are now large, very large for those who purchased when I originally recommended the mine, and have retained their shares. They last week sold, again, 420 tons of lead, copper, and blende, the lead fetching 25*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, the copper 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and the blende 3*l.* 11*s.* per ton.

I have now all the confidence I had with reference to the Great Laxey in the Maudlin Mines, of which little has recently been heard, but which are likely to make a considerable noise in the mining world, as among the extraordinary discoveries that are now and then made in the county of Cornwall. The mines have been worked for many years, but no record is to be found of the commencement of the work. All that is known is, that at a few feet below the surface tin was obtained in very large quantities. Beneath the tin-bearing strata beds of gossan came in, and under these deposits of copper and tin ore, which gave the shareholders very large dividends. Under these deposits a second bed of gossan was found, through which they have been for ten years trying to get, and were at length about to abandon it in despair; but by one of those freaks of Fortune which are now and then exhibited, they cut into a lode at the 70, 4 ft. solid grey and yellow copper, and have opened on it 10 feet. At a moderate calculation, it is, so far as seen, worth more than 300*l.* per fathom. Such a reward for long-continued labour must be very gratifying to all who hear of it, and reminds one of the Devon Great Consols and East Caradon, which were both on the eve of being abandoned when the great discoveries were made. It would be superfluous after this statement to say that I recommend, as strongly as I can do, the shares in these mines, while they are to be had. A very few weeks will make all the difference in price, as there does not seem to be any room for doubt that the Mandlin Mines will at once take a place amongst the richest in the county.

Returning to the Isle of Man, let me say that the East Laxey continues to promise well, and will, I doubt not, participate in the good fortune of its now wealthy precursor. It is a fine piece of ground, and has the lodes running parallel with those of the Great Laxey Mine, and they have found copper and jack in the gossan in the bottom of the deep adit driving north, where the lode is steadily improving, being now 5 ft. wide. I have no doubt that soon after they have erected their water-wheel and opened a little more ground they will pay cost, as the Great Laxey did, at a few fathoms below the surface. In the East Snaefell there is good reason to believe they are driving on one of the Great Laxey lodes, which looks well, and sustains the confidence with which the work was commenced. The North Chiverton is improving at all points, and will, I have no doubt, add to the reputation of the locality. They are sampling a pretty good quantity of rich blende and of silver-lead ore, and promise to continue this gratifying operation at short intervals of time.

In the Great South Chiverton they are proceeding in a very satisfactory manner; and have cut what they believe to be the east and west lode, which is likely to become very productive. The West Chiverton and the Wheal Chiverton are both still improving, and are well worth attention. The Bedford United continues to yield its products in a very kindly way, and to return its shareholders a very large rate of profit. The East Treskerby has somewhat tried the patience of its shareholders, but will, I have little doubt, soon compensate them for their perseverance, and become very profitable; it is generally improving, and the copper ore they have just sold fetched 9*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The Rosewarne Consols will, I think, be again paying good dividends before long. The East Providence is opening up in a very assuring manner. To these I may add the Great Vor, which is raising from 24 to 25 tons of tin per week, the lode driving east of Ivey's, at the 164, being 4 feet wide, and no wall to be seen; and the Basset and Grylls, which is also looking exceeding well.

From Mr. James Crofts:—Time, "sure of foot, and strong of will," is always and rapidly pressing onward, and is now bringing us to the conclusion of another year. It is a convenient arrangement of time to divide it into imaginary spaces, amongst which a week represents one so short that its exit is scarcely recognisable from its entrance by those who, stimulated by its exigencies, record events and predict others for the benefit of their readers, and in the hope that they may become mutual, by also tending sooner or later to the advantage of themselves. It is only, however, by dint of untiring attention, and by truthfulness and candour, that the objects sought for can be accomplished in these times of commercial industry, stimulated by the competition which grows out of it.

There is a change from an equivocal state of things to absolute liveliness in the Mining Market, and its character is of the right type—namely, that the public are returning to the share marts as buyers. To trace the cause of this immigration of capital is easy, being found in the fact that there has seldom, if ever, been a better choice of safe shares, after a purification of the market by the repudiation of bad ones than at present, and those who are provident operators could never have had a better chance of being highly successful ones. It is enough, as an example, to allude to Great Laxey, in 12,500 shares, issued to the public at 4*l.* each, and now 20*l.*, representing a profit in a few months of 200,000*l.*, besides the dividends, and the "ins and outs" of such speculators as take profits by instalments, and repeat their purchases so long as the shares are, apparently, in the ascendant.

East Lovell, from 7*l.*, during a recent depression, have advanced to 16*l.* Confidence in this property, as to its permanence, was at one time wavering, but no share appears now to show more disposition to settle into a favourite one, and, consequently, the transactions are numerous and large; but a still more favourable turn has been given to the shares by their being "wanting" at the last bi-monthly settlement, which merely argues that the "bears" have for once made a mistake.—East Wheal Russell: The lode of rich ore (so reported) in the 130 fathom level, first estimated as worth 10*l.* per fathom, is now worth 15*l.* Oceans of ink, so to speak, have been absorbed in writing and discussing the merits of this mine during twelve years, and should it happen that a rich and permanent course of ore has now been got at, there must be a very considerable advance in the shares, and looking at all the chances to this end, it may be sudden. In the mean time shares for immediate delivery are scarce, the majority being well held by adventurers from the beginning. Hence the chances of a fall are scarcely worth calculating, and the time to buy—now. Frank Mills has become a high favourite, influencing a gradual advance in value, and should even the present rate of production of ore be maintained, they are capable of a further advance beyond the 20 per cent. now paying in dividends. The mine is not new to the market, having been some eight or ten years in progress, but the deposit of lead ore is certainly large for the district (Christow, near Exeter), thus bringing up successful mining to almost the very walls—the southern and northern "Hays"—of that ancient city, to the utter destruction of the Cornish proverb, that "there was no ore east of Truro Bridge," or some 100 miles eastward. There is another lead mine, a neighbour of Frank Mills, and under the management of the same purser, Mr. Wescomb, South Exmouth, now giving fresh signs of life, and the writer more than suspects that these shares are worth looking after at a low price. A lead share little known, but paying good dividends, is Minera Union, near Wrexham, and supposed to have a portion of the great Minera lode, is also worth attention, if to be procured cheap. Central Minera is in a similar position to Bryntail,—a good lode close at hand, the cutting of which will advance the shares considerably.

The writer has also the pleasure of suggesting to the consideration of the public a few other mines, all of which may be stated as enjoying at the present time a prominence among other chances of good to be derived from mining adventure. East Basset, in 512 shares, has paid 125*l.* per share in dividends, and enjoys a character for permanence which may be considerably heightened by an advance in the value of copper. On Jan. 1, 1860, the shares stood at 155*l.*, and are now 51*l.* to 52*l.*, at which price they may be safely estimated as an investment, the district being one of the first in Cornwall. At the same period, Jan. 1, 1860, East Caradons were at 8*l.* per share, advanced to 50*l.* or 60*l.*, and are now 20*l.*, after a rise from 18*l.* It is beyond dispute that the mine is comparatively poor at present; but here again the celebrity of the Caradon district comes to the aid of the shares, and gives them a great susceptibility to advance upon the least improvement in the lodes; besides that, it has a strong party of shareholders always on the watch to profit by a low price. North Roskear is a non-dividend mine in Camborne, in only 700 shares; about 30*l.* per share expended, and rapidly on the advance. In 1862 they were 23 to 25, now quoted 17 to 18. It may be depended upon that these shares should be bought without delay. New Birch Tor and Vitifer (tin) paying 20 per cent. dividend, have become leading shares, and recommend themselves to the public, as also does North Chiverton, but under different circumstances. This mine was brought out in 6000 shares, at 20*s.* each, out of which a handsome reserve was made for working capital. Its progress at first, owing to an unprecedentedly dull market, was slow; but, its merits being well known, the shares were not pressed, and under the same good management, no attempt has been made to enhance their market value artificially, although the march of the mine in the production of mineral would have justified a much higher price than the present, at which the remainder of the 6000 shares are being rapidly absorbed. Let the public judge for themselves of its merits from the following abstract of a report received Dec. 6:—"The Old Shepherds lode cut through is 12 feet wide, containing branches of silver-lead ore, together worth 10*l.* per fm. In the deep adit east the blende lode is 15 feet wide, but its real value cannot be stated at present; the part driven upon is worth 25*l.* per fm., and its quality of the most pure and richest description. No. 1 stope, in back of adit, is worth 15*l.* per fm.; No. 2 stope is worth 15*l.* per fm.; average price for stoping 30*s.* per fathom. There are other places to value, and several important points operating, and to be operated upon, which will make this a far more attractive property even than at present, and we are creating considerable reserves of ore. We sampled the produce for October and November—55 tons of blende and 7 tons of silver-lead ore (worth from 16*l.* to 18*l.* per ton), for sale on the 12th inst. The monthly cost and merchants' bills will amount from 250*l.* to 260*l.*" It is almost superfluous to add that these are estimated as the best progressive shares on the market, the mine having capital in hand, and the product already materially mitigating the costs. Assay of North Chiverton silver-lead ore—7 tons; lead, 78¾ per cent.; silver, 37 ozs. per ton; value of the parcel, about 20*l.* a ton.

Besides the excellent business doing in North Chiverton, there is a considerable demand, at advancing prices, in East Wheal Vor, South Darren, and Frank Mills, and a good business in (amongst others) Clifford, East Carn Brea, Hallenbeagle, Chiverton, and Wheal Crebor—the latter at a much improved price. The Otea Copper Mine is emerging into notice. There are 25,000 shares, of 2*l.* each, of which 15,000 are issued, and 15*s.* per share paid on 10,000, the remainder being transferred to the Great Barrier Company as part of the purchase-money. No abridgement of the merits of this concern can do it justice, but the elaborate prospectus may be perused, and its facts acted upon with profit. It is noticeable that this copper mine, situated in New Zealand, occupies a position on the coast, and except on the question of distance, is as advantageously situated for the transit of ores or materials as any Cornish mine, and, if well managed, cannot fail to turn out a splendid property. The London management is in the office of Mr. J. H. Murchison, to whom also has been transferred several concerns managed by the late Mr. Dunsford. Of "coming events," allusion is necessary to be made to the resuscitation of the late North Laxey Mine, upon which about 15,000*l.* has been already expended, and the mine 70 fathoms deep. Owing to all the capital being exhausted under the "limited" system (so called), the mine came to a stop, but has now been disposed of by the liquidators to ten or twelve individuals, with a view to its energetic re-working, and, according to the reports and opinions of Captain Rowe, manager of Great Laxey, may be converted into a valuable property: a very late report shows 2 or 3 tons per fathom, and a sale of 15 tons of lead ore. It would be premature to give further details at present, but the writer will watch the progress of its formation.—*Apropos* of mining in general, the leading journal, which, from some unexplained cause, is supposed to be inimical to mining, although what difference there is between it and a very large number of vague Stock Exchange speculations, so as to disparage British mining, it is hard to surmise, has the following remarks of a general character—"In the share-markets the amount of business is little more than nominal, except in a few of the English railways, and the only material alteration in the several descriptions were a tendency to firmness in some of the American railways and British Mines, and to weakness in the banks; the few variations in each of the other directions being of nearly equal effect in both descriptions."—P.S. It is stated on the market that Great Wheal Vor shareholders are buying into East Vor. If so, important.

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—The Mining Market has been comparatively active, and the amount of business equal to the usual average at this period of the year. The Money Market has now become more settled, and if any change takes place, the probability is that lower rates of discount will be established. The metal markets are recovering from the great depression that has existed for so long a time, and leads to the expectation that an improvement in price will before long be obtainable for the produce of the various mines, whereby the profits will be enhanced. It is, of course, idle to speculate upon the termination of the American war, hence we must not anticipate any revival of orders for our metals beyond absolute requirements from that quarter. The United States, as is well known, used to be our very best customers for copper, tin, &c., but more particularly for tin; and in the event of a speedy settlement of the war now raging the demand for metals from America would be enormous, as the stocks in that country are very low. A rise of 10*l.* per ton upon tin would be highly important to such mines as Dolcoath, Great Wheal Vor, Tincroft, St. Day United, and many others that may be named. To those I have mentioned the difference would be some 400*l.* to 500*l.* per month to be added to profits, without any further outlay than the present current costs. Great Wheal Vor, as I have frequently stated, is opening up an extraordinary rich mine, and is likely to become a profitable and lasting dividend property. Capt. Pascoe, of South Frances Mine, has recently inspected Great Wheal Vor, and pronounced it to be the richest mine he ever saw, and, judging from his report, he had good reason for saying so. He has the reputation of being a man of very sound judgment, and by no means of a sanguine temperament with regard to the prospects of mining property, hence his opinion is much respected by those who are acquainted with him. The great success of Great Wheal Vor has naturally caused a good demand for the mines in its immediate locality: the most prominent among the number is East Wheal Vor. Within the past week Smith's lode has been cut in the 60. Up to the time I am writing its value has not been fully ascertained, although of a most promising character, and indicates well for the production of large quantities of tin at its junction with the rich old Wheal Vor lode. This junction is expected to take place at the shaft when 100 fms. deep. This shaft is now down about 76 fathoms. When it is remembered that those who have held their shares in Great Wheal Vor for several years are the parties who can now realise the largest profits, it is not surprising that they should be buying into East Wheal Vor at the present extremely low price. At double the present price, whoever buys the shares would have value received for their money. Great Laxey shares have been steady at the high price they have attained. This is another instance of the large profits to be made by investing in, and holding on, in good mining property. Great Laxey is undoubtedly a splendid success. North Laxey, the adjoining mine, has been under the superintendence of the same manager as Great Laxey, but, as in the case of many good mines, it was commenced with inadequate capital, under limited liability—15,000*l.* has been spent in the development of the mine, and, probably, if the capital had been increased to about 20,000*l.*, it would have been equally successful with Great Laxey. The mine is well found with adequate machinery, and the lode in the shaft has produced 2 tons of lead per fm. for the last 15 fms. sinking. The entirety of this mine has now passed into other hands, who will thus reap the benefit of all the available work done, with the mine in full working order, and its plant complete, and ready for vigorous operations to be resumed. The manager, Capt. Rowe, evidently has great confidence in the property, he having bought a considerable interest in the new company, and would gladly have taken a much larger interest if he could have obtained it. It is not yet decided, I believe, whether North Laxey is to be worked privately, or offered to the public. If the latter course be decided upon, it cannot fail to be a popular concern, and deservedly so, as it will contain all the elements of success—good locality and management, with ample capital for its development.

East Lovell shares have been very largely dealt in, but the price has remained very steady. The mine still continues to look well, and sales of tin will soon be regularly resumed. Great East Lovell shares have been in good request; they should be secured now, and held for a few months for a large profit. Frank Mills shares have slightly advanced. The market for these shares is of rather a limited character—*so much so* that the shareholders have been favoured with a communication from certain parties to know if they are disposed to sell their shares. It is not my province to dictate the course of action for those parties to follow in the pursuit of their business, but it has always been held by the mining market generally to be very disreputable conduct on the part of any of its members to write indiscriminately to shareholders in mines unsolicited, in the manner that a certain firm is now doing. Many readers of the *Mining Journal* having been favoured with unsolicited advice, &c., lately will, probably, know to whom I allude. When unsaleable shares are taken in exchange for good dividend shares, what else can be the motive but its being a bait for larger fish—hence I say to the provincial reader of the Journal, be cautious and ascertain the position and standing of your would-be advisers, whether they hail from London or Manchester, ere you adopt their proffered advice. The meeting of Tincroft is approaching. I have much pleasure in stating that, notwithstanding the comparative low price of tin, the usual dividend of 10*s.* per share will be declared, and that the mines continue to look well. Having, as is well known, advocated Tincroft ever since the price was 5*l.* per share, I naturally take a deep interest in its well doing. I still believe Tincroft to be a sterling good property, that will continue to be profitably worked for a very long period. New Wheal Lovell should not be lost sight of. It adjoins East Lovell, being immediately to the west. It is in 4096 shares, with a new steam-engine recently erected; about 15*s.* has been paid, and the present price of the shares only 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* The prospects,are really good, and before many months elapse I should not be at all surprised to see them 30*s.* per share. At South Darren the only change since the meeting is in the 50 fm. level, which has improved. Upon referring to the plan of the mine it will be seen that the 50 is approaching the rich course of ore now being worked upon in the 40. Should it prove as good as in the 40 and 30, the shares would be cheap at 5*l.* each, although, with 3*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* paid, they are only about 2*l.* The shares are limited to 3*l.* 10*s.* The report from North Chiverton this week should be carefully perused. It tends to show that a mine of more than ordinary importance is being opened up. I have endeavoured to keep this mine before the notice of the readers of the Journal, who will, by-and-bye, reap a great benefit, if I have not written in vain. The shares have been largely bought, and, taking the prospects of the mine into account, with the great chances of its becoming a good and profitable property at a very early period, it is one of the most eligible progressive mines to invest in that has been brought before the public for a long period. West Caradon shares have now receded to such a price that they should be bought largely. There are yet good chances of further discoveries in this splendid district. West Clifford engine will be set to work about the 17th inst. This engine, being of immense power, will be adequate for the purpose of draining the mine to the bottom, which is about 160 fms. from surface. About this depth the adjoining mine, Clifford United, became rich, and has continued so ever since. It is expected that soon after the engine goes to work ores will be immediately raised. In its former working the mine returned a profit of about 60,000*l.* to the shareholders, but was stopped on account of the contracted extent of the sett, since which additional ground has been obtained, from which good results are anticipated.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the St. John Del Rey Mining Company is convened for Dec. 23, when the report of the directors, which is of a less favourable character than any which has been presented for some time past, will be submitted. The loss upon the six months' working has been 4742*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; the ore raised is nearly 25 per cent. poorer than in the corresponding period of last year; and the ore stamped yielded a produce nearly 40 per cent. below that obtained in the corresponding period of last year. The monthly produce of gold, from March 23 to Sept. 22, showed a total of 136,816 ozts., against 226,836 ozts. for the preceding six months, and 249,169 for the corresponding period of 1863. The average yield of gold from the ore raised was 4·462 ozts. per ton for the period now reported upon, against 5·469 ozts. per ton for the preceding period, and 5·906 for the corresponding period of 1863. The report states that this decline is in some measure attributable to the larger admixture of kilias. The mean average loss in treatment continues to show a favourable diminution, being 1·409 ozts. per ton in the period reported upon, 1·869 ozts. per ton in the preceding period, and 2·299 in the corresponding period of last year. The result of the mine conference, held after the accident in the Rahu Mine, is a recommendation that the working of both mines from the Cachoeira sump be continued. About 32*l.* per month has been expended on the Firnam Pass property. Mr. Bonamy Price has been appointed by the board to the office of director, in the room of Mr. T. H. Bosworth, deceased, and will offer himself for election at the meeting. The financial position of the company is, that there is cash at bankers 660*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and bills receivable 5000*l.*=5860*l.* On the other side, the company has to meet the requisition for stores, the shipment of which will commence in January, 11,656*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and to meet expenditure at the mines to November 28. There is 32,269*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* standing to the credit of the reserved fund.

Management of Mines.—Opinions have recently been expressed touching the energy displayed in the management of certain mines; much that is true has been said on the subject, and many mines would, doubtless, hold a more enviable position than they do if those who have the control over them were men of greater perseverance and industry, Reference has, however, been made to some gentlemen whose seeming lack of energy is simply owing to their commercial talent; men who are impressed with the conviction that tin and copper must, sooner or later, materially advance in value, and who believe it is for their adventurers' interest to do no more than meet current expenses so long as the demand for metals continues in its present unsatisfactory state. Cornwall labours under much disadvantage, through its mines being conducted rather as short-lived than permanent investments; in their management the future is too often altogether overlooked. If a mine prove successful, the great aim is to increase the dividend at any cost, even though its produce be sold 20 per cent. below its ordinary value; or, in other words, by accepting for 100 tons the amount which 80 tons would realise in more prosperous times. Dividends are desirable, but they should not be obtained by the sacrifice of valuable property. Ore in the bowels of the earth neither deteriorates in quality, nor incurs expense in warehouse, rent, or insurance; merchants gladly defray such charges, rather than dispose of their goods at unremunerative prices, and why should not Cornish adventurers regard their property in the same spirit? What argument can be adduced in favour of adding unnecessarily to the existing depression in trade? Never was there a more inopportune moment than the present for increasing production. We have tin and copper in abundance; stocks in this country are unusually large; consumption is diminished, through the general inactivity of business: imports of copper from the West Coast of South America were, perhaps, never before on such an enormous scale as they have been this year; the commercial crisis is scarcely over; suspensions have been, and still are, of almost daily occurrence, not only in this country but throughout the whole European continent; money has been high for many months past, thus checking speculation, both at home and abroad; America is still in arms; business done in that unhappy country is now neither more nor less than gambling, as everything is ruled by the gold market, which occasionally varies to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent. in the space of a few hours. With all these facts before our eyes, how can

we possibly expect great activity in the demand for metals or any other goods? Six months may, however, effect a change; the tide may turn; but until we can see further into the future than at present, caution should be observed, and over-trading avoided.—P.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.

Nov. 23.—The Metal flat-rod shaft, which is 74 fathoms east of Ivey's engine-shaft, is sunk to the 184; it is in the country from the 150. At the 184 the lode is intersected by a cross-cut 4 fathoms north of the shaft, and opened on about 12 fms. east and west of the cross-cut. In the east the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 30*l.* per fm. on an average; this end is about 4 fathoms behind a winze sinking below the 174, in which the lode is worth 60*l.* per fathom. West of the cross-cut the lode is 2½ feet wide on an average, and in two places for about 3 fathoms in length is rich for tin ores; the lode has recently improved, and is now worth 100*l.* per fathom. The 174 is driven 32 fathoms east of the cross-cut from Metal shaft; the lode on an average is worth 100*l.* per fathom; in the present end it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 60*l.* per fathom: this end is about 40 fathoms from the eastern boundary. The 174 is driven 33 fathoms west of the cross-cut, the first 10 fathoms of which are through a rich lode, and has been stoped away over the level for that distance to the 160. To the west of the stopes for 23 fathoms the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and worth on an average 30*l.* per fathom; the present end of the same value. The 162 is driven 36 fathoms east of the cross-cut from Metal shaft; some good tin ground has been laid open in this level, but is pretty much exhausted above the level, and the end is unproductive. The 162 is driven 53 fathoms west of the cross-cut, the first 15 fms. of which over the level has been taken away for about 2 fathoms in height, which is worth 15*l.* per fathom; beyond this point the level is in whole ground; and for about 24 fathoms in length the lode is worth on an average 35*l.* per fathom; in this ground two winzes have been sunk to the 174; in each the lode is worth 50*l.* per fathom. In the last 13 or 14 fathoms the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and worth on an average 200*l.* per fathom; this end is about 20 fathoms from Ivey's engine-shaft. About 8 fathoms behind the end they are rising over the level; it is up 6 feet, in which the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 200*l.* per fathom. Ivey's engine-shaft in sunk to the 163, in which the lode is 3½ feet wide, and worth for the length of the shaft (14 feet) full 400*l.* per fathom. They have just commenced to drive the 162, east and west of the shaft. East the lode is 3½ feet wide, and worth 300*l.* per fathom. This is a most important point, having 26 fathoms to communicate with the 162, west of Metal shaft, in which the lode is also rich. In the western end the lode is a little disordered, and worth 40*l.* per fathom. The 157 is driven 15 fathoms east of Ivey's engine-shaft; this level is about the intersection of the slide with the lode, and the lode is not of much value for the whole drivage. In the end it is getting more free from the influence of the slide, much better defined, and promising an early improvment. The 157 is driven 15 fathoms west of Ivey's shaft; the lode for most of the drivage is worth 40*l.* per fathom. In the last 6 feet it is not so good; present value 15*l.* per fathom. In a rise 9 feet behind the end, which is up 8 feet, the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and worth 30*l.* per fathom. The 147 east is driven and communicated with Metal shaft; the lode is rich in tin for most of the distance. About 26 fathoms east of Ivey's a winze is being sunk; it is down 10 ft., in which the lode is 6 feet wide, and worth 260*l.* per fathom. In the 147, west of Ivey's, the lode in the end is unproductive, and suspended for the present. About 14 fathoms west of the shaft a winze is sunk 4 fms., which will be communicated with the rise over the 157, before referred to, in which the lode is worth 30*l.* per fathom. Edward's shaft, 106 fathoms west of Ivey's, is sunk 80 fms. below the surface, sinking in the country; it is intended for an engine-shaft, and will greatly facilitate the development of the western part of the mine. I am much pleased with the mine: indeed, it is the richest tin mine I have ever seen, and they are discovering full 50 tons of tin a month more than they are taking away. It will require seven or eight months to communicate the 157, west of Ivey's, with the rise over the 162, west of Metal shaft, and the winze sinking below the 147. During this time the 162 will be holed to Ivey's shaft, after which they can easily double their returns. The 184 and 174, west of Metal shaft, is looking well; but these ends are many fathoms behind the rich ground in the 162.—WILLIAM PASCOE: *Camborne.*

CARADON PHŒNIX CONSOLS MINE.

Nov. 15.—The sett is extensive, being about three-quarters of a mile square, and is traversed by elvans and cross-courses, which are well known through the Caradon district, and the junction of granite and killas is also in the sett. Taking these points into consideration, there are great reasons to expect the lodes, when properly developed, to be found productive. There is one great point to be considered, which is decidedly of great importance—your having a highly mineral-bearing stratum. When lodes are found to traverse such ground, in connection with elvans and cross-courses, they may be considered to present the elements of producing large quantities of copper ore. The River Lyner will supply you with sufficient water for all purposes, also for working your water-wheel for pumping, and to which is connected a drawing-machine; this being a very great advantage. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 33 fms. below adit level, and the adit is 16 fms. below the surface. A 30 fm. level has been driven west about 14 fms., and the greatest part of this drivage is by the south side of the lode. At the furthest point west the lode has been cut into at places, and is about 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and spots of copper ore; the lode and ground being hard at this point the operations in this direction have been suspended. The drivage of the 30, east of shaft, for the first 7 fms. has been on the north side of the lode, and at this point the drivage has been turned in an oblique direction for the purpose of getting on the south side of the lode, the width of which is about 9 ft., composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, mundic, jack, and stones of copper ore—a promising lode. From this point to the present end (26 fms.) the drivage has been on the south side of the lode, where the ground is more favourable for progress, and to reach a point where there is a good orey lode gone down in the bottom of the 20. Judging from the back, and having about 8 fms. to drive the 30 to come under this point, the lode in the 30, so far as opened on, is decidedly of a more healthy character than it is at the 20, therefore when the 30 is extended to this point you may expect a good productive lode. The 20 has been extended west 3 fms. from shaft and suspended, and has been driven east about 50 fms., and at a point about 38 fms. east a productive lode has been driven through for about 8 fms. in length, which is about 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, mundic, jack, and good stones of copper ore, altogether a promising lode. The cross-course has been intersected about 15 fms. east, the level being continued for some distance on its course, and the air being so light the candle would not burn, therefore I could not go in, neither could I go in to see the Nos. 2 and 3 lodes south. I was informed by the agent that the junction of the granite and killas was about this point. The No. 2 lode is said to be a productive one, and produces 3 tons of jack per fm. The adit level has been extended west to the cross-course about 65 fms., the drivage being chiefly by the side of the lode, the lode has been heaved about 6 fms. south; this being the main cross-course of the Caradon district the drivage has been continued west about 70 fms., chiefly by the side of the lode, and in places produces a little grey and black copper ore; the ground and lode are hard, and slow for progress, and therefore suspended. At a point an adit has been driven oblique (south-west), and at about 45 fms. No. 1 lode has been intersected, and driven on its course to the engine-shaft; the lode in many places presents a favourable appearance, being composed of capel, gossan, quartz, &c., and is also extended in the same direction as above referred to, and intersected No. 2 lode, which is opened on for some little distance, being 1 ft. wide, of a promising character. A winze has been sunk in the bottom of the level about this point, and the lode produces a little black oxide of copper ore, which presents a favourable appearance for a deeper level. On the whole, the lodes present very favourable appearances. In my opinion, by sinking the engine-shaft, and opening on the course of the lode, good results will be met with. I should recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft at once, and driving the 30 east with the greatest possible dispatch, and when the eastern cross-course is intersected a level should be put out south for the intersection of the Nos. 2 and 3 lodes. At this point there is a probability of meeting with good and productive lodes in and about the junction of granite and killas. I consider this to be a good mining property.—J. GOLDSWORTHY

East Wheal Russell, Tavistock.

PUBLIC TENDERS FOR TIN ORES.—Many comments have appeared on the system of buying and selling tin ore in Cornwall, and, if arguments are worth anything, I maintain they are conclusive that tin ought to be sold in the open market, and not as a private favour, which is undoubtedly the case at present. Let me bring under your notice a fact in favour of ticketings, which occurred during the last week, within my knowledge. Wheal Mary Ann, near Liskeard, recently offered for sale a parcel of 70 tons of lead ore. Eight lead smelters were apparently anxious to become the buyers of this lot; the highest tender was 28*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the lowest 26*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*—a difference of 1*l.* 13*s.* per ton. It should, however, be noticed that the difference between the highest bidder and the one next to it was no less than 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and there were several buyers within a shilling or two of the second highest. It may, therefore, fairly be presumed that all these smelters were equally anxious to obtain the parcel of ore in question, and I maintain that if tin ore were sold in the same way, by public tender, the miner would have in many instances the same excess as that I have now referred to.—A MINE ADVENTURER.

HALLENBEAGLE MINE.—I have only this moment seen a detailed report of what is said to have transpired at the Hallenbeagle meeting, as it appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Nov. 19, and as some of the statements therein are of considerable interest to the adventurers in our Cornish mines, I will, with your permission, ask the secretary if he really asserted that there was "considerable difficulty in obtaining red timber;" and whether Mr. Rawlings (Messrs. Harvey and Co.) replied that "red pine timber was not to be had at anything like the price referred to—4*s.* per foot?" It would further appear, by the same report, that Mr. Rawlings seemed to think the price so reasonable that he believed his firm had paid the same, but he omitted to inform the shareholders when. The letter from Mr. Husband, who has recently inspected this mine, affords no information whatever in the matter. He does not even name the prices of other goods, as he appears to have made no suggestion on a most important point—that of measuring and weighing all materials after they are delivered on the mine; and he omits altogether to inform the meeting if red pine rods, at 4*s.* per foot, were to form a part of the "judicious expenditure" that he had so earnestly recommended.—T.

WHEAL SETON.—The remarks reflecting on the management of this mine are my only apology for troubling you with the following practical observations on that important subject. You stated "the four bottom ends were worth 42 tons per fathom; and, from reliable authority, under a more energetic management, 5*l.* dividends might be as easily given as 4*l.*" I have known this mine, and have been intimately connected with it, as a shareholder and inspector, for the last three years, and I am thoroughly satisfied that no practical miner, who has taken the trouble to see for himself, can for one moment doubt that everything that can be legitimately done to keep up even the present 4*l.* dividend, is being carried out with an energy and vigour not to be excelled in the county of Cornwall. All the available ore ground, in the back of the 150, is being stoped with the full complement of men, and the management, not being satisfied with this, have no less than twelve men stoping in the bottom of the 150, on the north part of the lode; six men stoping the back of the 160, west of Tilly's shaft; and six men stoping the back of the 160, east of sump-winze. All the stuff from the latter stope has to be drawn with a windlass, by an extra complement of men, 12 fathoms. Although the bottom of the mine never looked better, yet I think such facts ought to convince dissatisfied shareholders that everything is being done but underhand stoping, and if the adventurers, as a body, wish this, I have no doubt the present management would implicitly accede to their wishes.—ABRAHAM JAMES: *Redruth.*—*West Briton.*

MINE ACCIDENT.—At Prince Arthur Mine, a miner named Penrose fell out of the shaft-gig, and was killed. His comrade broke his thigh, and was otherwise much injured; he lies in a precarious state.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—GIVEN TO SAVE.—The curative powers of these noble medicants have been tested by the experience and practice of the profession and the public, both at home and abroad, for the third of a century. Holloway's ointment and pills have worked their way to fame against vested interests, and have established a name for curing sores, wounds, bad legs, ulcers, scrofula, and skin diseases, which no other discovery can boast. All affections of muscles, guiders, joints, and glands may be essentially benefited by the use of these purifying remedies. Those strumous constitutions which are old in their youth, and doomed to die in middle age, are earnestly invited to study the "instructions" accompanying Holloway's preparations, and to use them accordingly.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Dec. 8: On Saturday last the cross-cuts were set to drive north and south in the middle adit level by six men, at 9*l.* per fathom; stented the month, or cut the elvan or lode. The ground in the cross-cut north is very hard, being mixed with capel and spar; consequently, our progress at this point is slow.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Dec. 7: The two stopes in back of the 130 west produce 3 and 3¼ tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the 115 west, three in number, yield 4, 3, and 2 tons of ore per fm.; and the stope in the back of this level east will produce 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 2 ft. wide, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The two stopes in the back of this level produce 2½ tons each of ore per fathom. The stope in the 90 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have not yet intersected the lode in the 80 and 70 fm. level cross-cuts. In the 58 east the lode is from 15 to 18 in. wide, unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level (the 47 and 35), three in number, produce on an average 2½ tons each of ore per fm. We are still sinking under the lode in the north engine-shaft; the lode is underlying a little faster than the regular underlie; we have not cut into it. There is no change in the 62 east.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Dec. 3: The engine-shaft, which is now 3 fms. below the 70, was laid out for the purpose of developing the mine below the previous workings, reported to be rich in lead ore. The 70 is driven west nearly 30 fms.; the lode, which is about 3 ft. wide, has proved to be productive generally, and at times exceedingly rich for lead. We have, however, in driving this level met with old workings, and we find the principal ore ground has been extracted as low down as the level named, consequently we must sink deeper for a profitable and permanent mine. It was thought generally, seeing the lode was so rich in the 70 a short time since, that we should be able to raise ore to meet such expenses until such time as the 80 was reached, and the mine more fully proecuted; but such has been the exceedingly productive character of the vein that the old workers followed it down to the lowest point possible, leaving rich ore ground in the bottom for a considerable length. In order to develope the mine thoroughly we are sinking the engine-shaft as fast as possible below the 70; the lode in it is 3 ft. wide, producing good leadstuff of a most promising description. It is all virgin ground below this level, and excellent results may be expected from sinking this shaft and opening on the lode in the 80. We are not at all disappointed as to the lead-producing character of the lode; this may be taken as quite proved; and, although the old workings are so low down, we shall occasionally raise and sell good parcels of lead. We have sampled for next sale, which will be held on the 8th inst., 10 tons of lead ore, and I can with confidence say there is scarcely a doubt but this quantity will be considerably increased as soon the 80 is driven out, as there are at least 20 fms. of ore ground already passed through in the 70, equal to at least 2 tons per fm.

BOSCAWEN.—J. Edwards, R. Giles, Dec. 3: The lode in the 80, west of Hunter's shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 70, west of Hunter's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The south lode in the 70, east of said shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The stope in the back of this level, west of said shaft, is worth 18*l.* per fm. The lode in the 40, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 30, driving east of caunter shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, of a very kindly appearance. The lode in the 14, driving east of Kitelee's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin.

BOTELET.—J. Trevillion, Dec. 7: We have cut the plat, timbered and made all secure, and sunk the shaft the required depth for the bearers, fixed the cistern, and we shall immediately commence fixing the plunger at the 26. I hope by the beginning of next week we shall resume sinking the engine-shaft. We have done nothing at the 26 north since last reported. The men have been engaged about the plat and other works. At the 26, south of shaft, we are driving both north and south on the new part; the lode is at least 5 ft. wide, and will average 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; this part still continues 22° east of north, and is evidently separate and distinct from the lode we first drove on. We shall push on these two ends as fast as possible. At the 16 south the lode is large, principally composed of capel, with good stones of lead, but not sufficient to value. The stope in the back of this level still yields 5 cwts. of lead per fm. We have fixed a balance-bob, which has improved the working of the engine, and will cause a saving in coal. We are getting on very well with our dressing.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Dec. 7: The lode in the east and west of new shaft, both in the 12 and adit level, still holds its size, and producing about the same quality tin-stuff as when reported on last week. I hope to send away samples of our parcel of tin about Friday or Saturday next.

BRONFLOYD.—Thos. Kemp, Dec. 7: Settings for December: The 52, west of cross-cut, to six men, at 10*l.* per fm., 3 fms. stent, or the month. The lode is hard, and producing about ⅛ ton of lead per fathom. The 52 east to six men, at 8*l.* 8*s.* per fathom; the lode is looking well, and yielding from 2½ to 3 tons of lead ore to the fathom; there are six men stoping behind this end, and we are breaking some good ore. The new cross-cut, north from the 52, to four men, at 110*s.* per fm.; the ground in the present end is without change, composed of blue slate and spar, spotted with lead. There are six men stoping in bottom of the 40; the lode is producing 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The parcel of lead ore sold to Messrs. Stock and Co., on Nov. 17, and weighing 56 tons 15 cwts. dry weight, was shipped on Tuesday. Machinery in good order.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Dec. 8: The 30 is extended east of the shaft 11½ fathoms; lode large, consisting of decomposed clay-slate, a little sulphur and quartz, with strong spots and occasional stones of lead ore, and judging from appearances I should say that we shall soon drive into a good course of ore. The 30 west is driven 10 fathoms. The ore bearing ground in the level above is making its appearance, and strong indications of ore being near at hand present themselves. During the past week we have been timbering and laying tramroad in the 20 east; we have now resumed the drivage.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, Dec. 8: We have forked the water 3 ft. below the back of the 55; from the quantity of water we are drawing from this point we calculate on finding a great length of levels opened, and ground taken away above the back. The Wheal Owl lode in the shaft and in the adit is producing good stones of tin.

CARADON AND PHŒNIX CONSOLS.—W. Richards: In the past month the 30, on the course of No. 1 lode, has been driven 27 ft. through a mixture of granite and elvan, and the price for driving the said level during the current month is 6*l.* per fm. The part of lode exposed in the present end is composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, blende, and copper ore—a very interesting point; water issues strongly from the north side of the lode. Having received instructions to commence a winze in bottom of the 20 as recommended, we shall do so at the earliest opportunity, which will be, I think, in about a week from this time; and, judging from present indications, this operation will prove satisfactory both for proving the lode between the 20 and 30 fathom levels, and for ventilating this part of the mine.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Dec. 6: The ground in the south cross-cut is still very favourable for driving, and good progress is being made.

CARADON VALE.—Jas. Barkell, Jas. Johns: We beg to hand you a statement of the work done in November, and the setting account for December, together with a statement of the present appearance of the lode. The engine-shaft has been sunk below the 50 fm. level 1 fm. 1 ft., and re-set to sink by six men, at 25*l.* per fathom. The shaft has been in elvan for some time past, but now we have a branch coming in from the south side, which is cutting the elvan out; this branch is about 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and peach, spotted with copper ore. It is underlying towards the lode, and will drop into it in about 6 feet more sinking, when we hope to see a great improvement. The 50 has been driven west from this shaft 1 fm. 4 ft., and re-set to drive, by two men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode here is about 1 foot wide, composed principally of mundic, capel, and spar, spotted with copper ore. The flat-rod shaft has been sunk below the 52 fm. level 1 fm. 4 ft. 6 in., and re-set to sink, by six men, at 20*l.* per fathom. No lode has been taken down in this shaft below the 52 fm. level. The 52 has been driven west from this shaft 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., and re-set to drive, by four men, at 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in this end is 4 feet wide, and forming a well-defined wall on each side of it; it is composed of capel, peach, and mundic, and spotted with copper ore. The 40 has been driven west from this shaft 1 fm. 3 ft. 6 in., and re-set to to drive, by four men, at 5*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. We have made a cross-cut at this point through the lode and into the country 1½ fathoms; the lode is about 4 feet wide, 2 feet of which is chiefly capel, quartz, peach, and mundic, and producing stones of copper ore—a very kindly lode, and looking promising for further improvement as we go west. All our operations are being carried on the caunter lode, the same that has proved itself so rich in East Caradon, which is now opening up so well in Glasgow Caradon Consols (the sett immediately to the west of us), and if there is any notice to be taken of the great similarity of the lode, we shall shortly find that the ore is extending east into Caradon Vale sett. We have about 10 fathoms more to sink the flat-rod shaft to reach the depth where East Caradon and Glasgow Caradon Consols first intersected their ore.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Dec. 3: The 20 east is communicated with the winze sunk from the 10; the lode in the end is 6 ft. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, and has a very promising appearance for an early improvement. The cross-cut south from the same level is in about 2 fathoms, and I calculate by the underlie of the south lode to reach it in about 20 fms. The stope in bottom of the adit east is yielding about ¼ ton of copper ore per fm. Eagair Fraith adit, driving east, is in a very strong lode, all the width of the level, of a very promising appearance, but poor at present. Boundary adit, driving west, is in 18 fms., where the lode is all the width of the level, and part of it still standing, but unproductive at present.

CARGOLL.—Dec. 7: We raised to-day from the bottom of Michell's engine-shaft some very rich work for lead ore. The north end, at the 120, is producing large stones of copper and lead ore. The 110 north is producing a small portion of lead ore, is letting out much water, and we expect an improvement soon. The stope in back of the 110 is rich for lead ore. The 30, 10, and adit levels north are yielding a little lead ore. In the East Wheal Rose adit the lode is 2 ft. wide, soft in its nature, producing mundic, and traversing due east.

CARN CAMBORNE.—J. Seccombe, Dec. 6: The shaftmen have commenced cutting trip-plat at the 40; in cross-cutting north at this level the ground is hard. The south lode, in the 40 east, is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; west at this level the lode is producing 1½ ton. The lode in the 30 east is worth ½ ton, and west at this level 4 tons of ore per fathom. In the 24 west the lode is yielding stones of ore. The north lode, in the 30 east and west, is yielding in each end ½ ton of ore per fm. The stope in the back is worth 2 tons. Clarke's lode, in the 18 east, is poor; west at the same level, on the north part, is producing 2 tons of ore per fm.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN.—J. Parry, Dec. 1: No. 1 level is set to drive in the south-west end at 7*l.* 5*s.* per fathom; the lode here is narrow and disordered; we shall drive a few fathoms to prove it. Set to rise near the end of the north-east forebreast to have communication with No. 2 level, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; a few specks of gold were seen lately in this driving. No. 2 level, as before, by the day; the lode is without alteration. The north-east stope is set to drive and stope at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and an occasional speck of gold is to be seen in it. The produce of gold for the last month was 18 ozs. 7 dwts. 28 grs., from 4 tons 19 cwts. of quartz. The rough and wet weather has prevented J. Hughes, the contractor, going on with the wheel-pit but very slowly for the last few weeks. We have commenced cutting the foundations of the engine-house. We extracted 2 ozs. 4½ dwts. of gold from 19 cwts. of quartz.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Dec. 6: The lode in the 92 east is 3 feet wide, producing good saving work. The same level west is much the same in appearance, and productive. The lode in the 80 east is 4 ft. wide, spotted throughout with ore and blende, but not to value. The same level, west of shaft, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 56, or deep adit level, east of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing at times good stones of lead ore; lode looking very promising.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Dec. 8: The level driving south from the western shaft, and north from the Twelve Apostles Mine, is progressing very satisfactorily, and each end yielding a good mixture of lead; before next report I expect a communication with these two points, whereby our position will be considerably improved.—Engine-shaft: The machinery is in good order, and without alteration to notice.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—E. Chegwin, Dec. 7: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the adit, the ground is favourable. We are making good progress in sinking, and the killas is congenial for copper ore. The engine is working well, and we are getting on well with all our surface work.

CONNORREE.—Capt. Bishop, Dec. 3: The lode in the deep adit is very wide, and presenting favourable indications for a greater yield of sulphur ore. In the 74, east of engine-shaft, there is no alteration in the yield of sulphur ore for the week. No change in the 64, west of engine-shaft, for the week. The lode in the 45, west of engine-shaft, is looking much better, and the yield of coppery sulphur smalls, in connection with silver, is much the same. In the 18 fm. level ends, east and west of Field's shaft, the yield of copper ore and sulphur is of a better class than heretofore, and we are now working it 60 ft. wide. Our prospects at the 10, east of Kempson's shaft, is favourable indeed for a greater yield of copper ore. In the 20 cross-cut, south of new shaft, there is no change in the rock for the week. The lode intersected in the 10 cross-cut, north of cross-road shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and from three assays made gives respectively 12, 14, and 22 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore, which is in connection with lead and sulphur.—The stopes on the great copper and other lodes: No change in the yield of ore for the week, and I may say our prospects, on the whole, were never better for a great and lasting yield of copper and sulphur ores.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—J. Vivian, Dec. 8: Our 90 and 80-inch pumping engines are ready to work. With regard to the engines in the house, we are entirely waiting on the foundry people for strapping-plates for our main rods and boiler fittings. The large shears and tackle belonging to it will be lifted this day at the 80-in. engine, when we shall be in a position to drop our large pitwork main rods, &c., without the tedious process of winch and blocks. The very bad state of the weather has been much against our cut-door work. We can do no more—it is very heavy work in bad weather, and requires 15 men to do 10 men's work.

CWM ERFIN.—Dec. 6: The lode in the 20, east of the boundary, is 2 ft. wide, containing clay-slate, branches of spar, and spots of lead ore. The lode in the rise over the back of this level is 3 feet wide, composed of clay-slate, blende, carbonate of lime, and small veins of lead ore, yielding dressing work of a low quality. The lode in the 10, east of the boundary, is 1 yard wide, and worth from ¾ to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the same level, west of the engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, containing clay-slate, quartz, and spots of mundic. We have driven through the cross-course in the deep adit level east of the boundary, and the lode is again found to be productive, being 4 ft. wide, containing clay-slate, quartz, copper, and lead ore, worth 1½ ton of the latter per fathom. The lode in the shallow adit level, going east of the cross-cut, is 2 feet wide, worth 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. This level is 30 fms. above the deep adit, and we are fully convinced that we have cut the same run of ore ground as seen in the deep level below. A new winze has been set to sink below the shallow adit level, to come down on the stopes coming up over the back of the deep adit. This winze will not take the lode for the first 3 fms., in consequence of letting down the water from the level, after which it will be sunk on the course of the lode. We calculate to put this winze 15 fms. deep, and to communicate the same with a rise from over the deep adit. After this is down we shall be in a position to drive a 15 fm. level, both east and west of the said winze. The stopes throughout the mine continue to produce the usual quantities of ore.

CWMSYMLOG.—A. Williams, Nov. 29: The lode in Cwmdarren adit, east of shaft, has much improved during the past fortnight, being spotted with lead for the width of the level, 2 ft. of which was a good mixture of lead, saving work for dressing, but it is not looking so good in the present end. The dressing department is being carried on regularly.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Dec. 6: The lode in the 12 east is still worth 8 tons of ore per fathom.—William and Mary: The lode in the 22 east is worth from 10 to 11 tons per fm. The 10 east is worth 5 tons per fm.

EAST CARADON.—J. Seccombe, Dec. 7: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 10*l.* per fathom; the 80 east, saving work; the 80 west, poor.—New Lode: The 60 east is worth 10*l.*; the 60 west, 8*l.* per fm.; the 80 west, saving work.—South Lode: The 70 east is producing saving work. The ground in the 80 cross-cut south, going towards this lode, has improved.

EAST CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, J. Scholar, Dec. 7: No. 3 Lode: In the 70, driving east and west of the cross-cut, no lode has been taken down since our report of last week. In the 60, driving west, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 50, driving west, the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 30, driving east of the western shaft, the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Dec. 8: We shall take down the lode in the 36, east of Gard's shaft, in the course of a few days.

EAST JANE.—J. Seccombe, Dec. 8: Setting report:—The western shaft to sink 6 ft., cut trip-plat, fix drawing-lift, &c., by six men, a bargain, 30*l.* The 36 cross-cut to drive west towards the lode, by six men, at 55*s.* per fm.; ground favourable for driving and congenial for lead. The 26 to drive south, by four men, at 55*s.* per fm.; lode in two parts, which together are yielding 3 cwts. of lead per fm. To sink a No. 1 winze in bottom of the 14 north, by six men, at 40*s.* per fm.; lode producing 4 cwts. of lead per fm. To sink a No. 2 winze in bottom of the 14 north, by six men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm.; lode yielding stones of lead; this winze will ventilate the 26 north, as well as prove the lode between the levels. A stope in back of the 14 north, by four men, at 20*s.* per fm., worth 4 cwts. per fathom. A stope in back of the 26 south, by six men, at 20*s.* per fm.; and worth 6 cwts. per fm. Both engines are working very well indeed, and are not consuming so much coal as one did previously.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Dec. 6: The wailing up of the engine-shaft from adit to surface, on No. 1 lode, will be completed this week. On No. 2 lode there is no change in the shallow adit driving north; but in the deep adit on this lode there is a steady improvement taking place; the lode is now 5 feet wide—a strong, powerful-looking gossan, and now yielding from the bottom of the level some rich stones of copper ore. There is little doubt of this lode proving rich in depth.

EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Dec. 8: The south lode sinking below the 28 continues worth 90*l.* per fm. The new engine-shaft is in hand by 12 men squaring the remaining portions at the bottom of the diagonal shaft, where the lode is worth 100*l.* per fm. We have been very busy this week making arrangements for the effectual drainage of the turnpike shaft lode by connection with one draft engine. The ground is fair for working, and the lode 2 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—T. Uren, Wm. White, Dec. 7: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—Wilson's shaft to sink below the 70, by eight men, at 10*l.* per fathom. The 70 to drive east on the branch, by six men, at 8*l.* per fm.; in this end we expect to cut Bamfield's lode in about 6 feet more driving. The 60 to drive east from Wilson's shaft, on Bamfield's lode, by four men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode producing good stones of tin. The 60 to drive south from junction, on the caunter, by two men, at 7*l.* per fathom; lode producing stones of tin. The 60 to drive south from Wilson's, by two men, at 45*s.* per fm. The 50 to drive east of cross-cut, on the branch, by six men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; here we expect to cut the caunter soon, where good results may be expected. No. 1 stope in back of the 60, on Bamfield's lode, by six men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode worth 10*l.* per fm.; No. 2, in back of the same level, by six men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode worth 12*l.* per fm.; No. 3, in bottom of the 60 east, on Bamfield's lode, by eight men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode worth 15*l.* per fm.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Dec. 8: In Hallett's shaft the ground is a little more favourable, with indications of improvement in the lode. In the 75 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 75 west the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom; the stope in back of this level is worth 15*l.* per fathom. In King's shaft the lode has improved, looking well, 1 ft. wide, and worth 24*l.* per fathom. In the 65, west of King's, the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom; the stope in back of this level is worth 14*l.* per fathom. The two stopes in back of the 65, east of King's, are worth respectively 10*l.* and 18*l.* per fm. The tribute department is without change to notice. The engine and tutwork are in good condition; water, 4½ strokes a minute.

EASL WHEAL AGAR.—F. Pryor, W. Johns, Dec. 6: We beg to submit our report of this mine, containing our present operations, and what we purpose to be carried out. Since our meeting we have completed cutting trip-plat in the 45, cut ground for a tramroad, &c., and as well sunk Dunsford's engine-shaft 2 fms. below this level; we shall have to sink 6 feet more before we cut ground for fixing a permanent lift, in which the lode is split up, being in close connection with the cross-course. The 45 is extended both east and west of shaft 8 fms., the lode similar to what we had in sinking the shaft. The 30, west of Dunsford's shaft, is within a short distance of the winze sunk below the 15; in this end the lode has an improved appearance, and when communicated to the winze referred to will give a good ventilation to the bottom of the mine. In the 15 fm. level cross-cut north we are now entirely free from the large elvan course, and we purpose continuing this cross-cut until it reaches the boundary, believing there are other lodes before us. We have also commenced cross-cutting in the 45 south; the first lode we shall reach will be Hext's lode, and at this depth we may expect to meet with something good. We have a pare of men engaged stoping the bottom of the 15, and hope shortly to be able to sample a small parcel of ore. This mine is situated in a good locality, embracing several of the most productive lodes in South Caradon, which runs through the entire length of the sett, and you will perceive we have commenced to cross-cut in the 45 to see them, where the chances are very great, and our united opinions still remain unchanged, believing it will lead to favourable results.

EAST WHEAL ELLEN.—R. Pryor, T. Corfield, J. Garland, Dec. 6: The ground in the deep adit cross-cut south has within the last few days undergone a very favourable change, and the price is reduced from 8*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the end is letting out a quantity of water, which is an indication that it is nearing a large lode. We consider the chances of this mine, if an engine were erected, to be more than an ordinary speculation, having already discovered a large and productive lode in the deep adit level for about 4 fathoms in length; this would induce anyone to say that a small outlay will result in opening up a valuable property.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, Dec. 5: The lode in the 40, east of the shaft, is about the same size and character as last reported, but producing a little more tin, not enough, however, to value; in the same level west it is 3½ ft. wide, composed of blende, capel, spar, mundic, and tin, worth for the latter from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom—a strong looking lode, with a great deal of water issuing from it, which makes it spare and troublesome for driving. We have commenced sinking the winze in bottom of the 27 west, and about 20 fms. in advance of the 40 end; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth at present from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. for tin.

EAST WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Curtis, R. Roberts, Dec. 7: The deep adit on the south lode is passing through tin ground of low quality, and we are daily expecting a good lode from the old tinners' workings above.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 7: The lode in the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore—a fine-looking lode. In the 75 east the lode is small. The lode in the 75 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prian, with strong yellow ore intermixed, and letting out a quantity of water; the hard part on the north side of the lode is evidently wearing out, and the lode itself is assuming a far better appearance. The lode in the 65 west is nearly 3 ft. wide, which has improved for tin, worth 15*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze is large, a good lode, and worth from 5 to 6 tons of ore to the fathom. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 20*l.* per fathom for tin and ore. The lode in the 55 west is 18 in. wide, and yielding good work for tin, with stones of ore, worth 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fathom. The stope above this level is worth 20*l.* per fathom for tin. All the other places are looking much the same as last reported.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, Dec. 3: The lode at the point reported on by me on Wednesday morning last, in the 130 east, is quite equal in value to that at the 120 immediately over this point.

— J. Goldsworthy, Dec. 7: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 130 fm. level, to the south of the lode, in favourable ground; good progress is being made. The 130 fm. level east, and east of Soper's cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, peach, mundic, grey sulphuret and black oxide of copper ore, worth 15*l.* per fathom, with a promising appearance. The ground in the 130 fm. level cross-cut north is a mixturn of capel, elvan, gossan, iron, a little grey sulphuret and malleable copper; the ground has been rather hard, which renders our progress slow at present. In the 120 fm. level, driving west of Maynard's cross-cut, the lode is 3 feet wide, at present unproductive. The 120 fm. level east is suspended. In the 77 fm. level, driving west of Northey's cross-cut, the lode is worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the 45 fm. level east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and, at times, produce s rich stones of yellow copper ore. In the 88 fm. level cross-cut, driving north-west

engine-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 70, on course of Old Wheal Vor main lode, which is 3 feet wide, of a promising character for being highly productive at deeper levels; sinking by 12 men, at 28*l.* per fm. The 40-in. cylinder engine is pumping the water from the entire mine at four strokes per minute. The expenditure must be confined to sinking the engine-shaft on Old Wheal Vor main lode, and driving the 60 east and west on Smith's lode, and thus develope the mine in the quickest and most economical manner. It is quite useless pursuing too many objects at once, and exhausting the capital ever known too shallow and poor levels. As soon as the engine-shaft is completed to the 80 we must cross-cut at that level to Smith's lode, some 16 fms., which will occupy about five months. The pay-day is the third Friday in the month.

— James Pollard, Dec. 3: Yours of the 2d is at hand. We have cut through the lode, and find it 1½ ft. wide; it is a beautiful kindly lode, and has a much better appearance than it had in the 30. I fully believe it will make a course of tin when the junction is reached, which will be, by the present state of the underlay, about the 100. As to the value of the lode, you shall know in the following week.

— James Pollard, Dec. 7: Old Wheal Vor Main Lode: The engine-shaft sinking below the 70 is progressing satisfactorily; the lode is making a splice. In the new pit coming in we broke some good stones of tin yesterday. In the 70, driving west, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a more kindly appearance than it has had for the last 3 fathoms driving. In the 60 cross-cut Smith's lode is fairly cut through; we find the lode 1½ ft. wide—tinny, but not much to value at present, but with every indication of further improvement. I never witnessed a more kindly lode than this, and I fully believe when this lode forms the junction with the engine lode, which will be, by the present underlay of both lodes, about the 100, that East Wheal Vor will become a rich mine, like its neighbour—Great Wheal Vor.

FORTESCUE CONSOLS.—W. H. Willcock, Dec. 8: The late injuries sustained by the land waters overflowing our levels, which caused some of the ground to give way, having been repaired, the driving of the end has been resumed. The argentiferous antimony course continues to improve in size and quality; the assay of the silver branch of the lode by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, assayers to the Bank and the Mint, gives the following satisfactory results:—Gold, 1 oz. 7 dwts. 12 grs.; silver, 167 ozs. 2 dwts. 12 grs. to the ton of 20 cwts.; copper, 16·90 per cent.; antimony, 17·50 per cent. The mineral now raising appears to be brighter and finer in the grain, which is considered will yield a much larger produce.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, Dec. 7: The 115 cross-cut west is being extended towards the lodes as rapidly as possible, and the ground continues of the most satisfactory description. The west lode, in the 100 north, will yield about 7 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and at the same time presenting a good appearance for improvement; the same lode in the stope in back of this level will yield about ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. The 45 fm. level ends, driving north and south on the lode, passed through between the northernmost stopes and the north air-shaft, are rather improved in appearance, and yielding a little more ore. The northernmost, or wide stope, in back of the 45 north, is yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom on an average; the stope adjoining the latter to the south will yield 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, whilst the remaining tutwork bargains are without any change worthy of particular remarks. The tribute pitches continue to look exceedingly well, and are yielding their usual quantity of ore. Everything, in fact, is progressing satisfactorily.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, Dec. 3: To-day will be our monthly setting and pay, the particulars of which I will inform you of in the coming week. The ground in the 50 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, is rather tight and slow of progress, but I am inclined to think it will shortly improve. The south part of the lode being carried in the 36 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, capel, mundic, and a little ore.

GLASGOW CARADON.—Wm. Taylor, Dec. 6: The caunter lode, in the 65 west, is improving in appearance as we are leaving the cross-course. In a few feet further driving the parts of the lode broken off by the cross-course will come together; at this point I expect a good lode. There is a great deal of water coming from the lode in this direction. No change to notice in McClure's lode at this level. We are pushing on the 65 cross-cut north to the shaft lode as fast as possible. In the 52 cross-cut, south of caunter, we have a most beautiful channel of soft ground, and letting out water. I think we are near one of the south lodes. I am anxiously looking for something good at this point. The winze in bottom of the 52 is worth about 25*l.* per fm. The 52 west produces stones of ore. No. 1 stope in the back of this level is worth 12*l.* per fm; No. 2, 10*l.*; and No. 3, 12*l.* per fathom. We are finishing up the dressing for next sampling, and hope to have the same quantity as last, and a little better in quality.

GOGINAN.—Dec. 6: The lode in the 100, east of Gilbertson's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, now yielding 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm.—ground hard for exploring. The lode in the 80, west of Bryn Pica shaft, is 3 ft. wide, showing a little ore at times, but not to value. Nothing of importance has been met with in the cross-cut south in the 60. The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, in Level Newydd, is still large, and the part we are sinking on is producing good stones of lead ore at times. The lode in the 60, east of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing at present 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The rise over the deep adit, 45 fms. east of the shaft, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore, but not to value.

GREAT BRIGAN.—J. Tredinnick, Dec. 7: Highburrow shaftmen are now engaged in taking down a piece of ground on the north side of the shaft, and making every preparation to resume the sinking of the same as soon as possible. The end driving east of the above shaft at the 57 is letting out a quantity of water, and has drained the winze sinking below the 33. The men that have been driving the end, east of cross-cut, at the 33, are now engaged rising against the winze sunk below the 20, and hope to hole in the course of a few days. No lode has been taken down. We have resumed sinking the 39, east of Highburrow shaft, but have not taken down any lode. No alteration in the north cross-cut east of Ennor's shaft at the 20. The lode in the end driving east of cross-cut at the deep adit level, is worth 5*l.* per fathom for copper ore. We are getting on well in sinking the new shaft below the deep adit. The lode in the end driving west of the new shaft, at the deep adit level, yields a little ore.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—J. Burgan, Dec. 8: The building of the engine-house on this mine is nearly finished, although the weather has been much against us.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—J. W. Crase, M. Jenkin, Dec. 7: The value and appearances of the different bargains in the western part of the mine continue as reported last week. The lode in the 70, driving east of Sleggan's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom; the lode in this level, driving west of said shaft, is disordered by a cross branch, and, consequently, not so productive as last reported, at present worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 75, driving west of King's shaft, is improved, the part carried being 2 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 57, west of King's shaft, is worth 7*l.* per fm. No other change worthy of notice.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Dec. 7: There is no change of importance since my last report.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. George, Dec. 8: The west end is still being pushed on towards the lode, but we have not been able to proceed so fast in consequence of the ground being more unfavourable for driving; from the appearance of the end I should think that the lode must be near; after we have reached the lode we shall not have very far to drive before we intersect the next east and west lode, which will soon enable us to determine where to sink the engine-shaft. There is a shaft being sunk on the east end; we have taken the men from the end to do this; after the shaft is holed we shall not have many fathoms to drive to cut the caunter lode.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Dec. 7: In the 166, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. In the 154, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 154, east of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 154, on the south part, the lode is 1¼ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 140, east of new shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 100, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—John Edwards, J. Petherick, J. Tredinnick, C. Bawden, Dec. 3: Harvey's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the 140, and still in the elvan course. The lode in Fielding's shaft, sinking below the 140, is disordered by the slide. The lode in the 140, driving west from No. 1 cross-cut, east from Harvey's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. for tin and copper ore; the lode in this level, driving east from No. 1 cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom for tin and copper ore. The lode in the 140, driving east of Offord's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. for tin and copper ore. The lode in the 140, driving west of said shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 130, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. No. 1 winze in bottom of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is suspended in consequence of water. We have put the men to sink No. 2 winze in bottom of the said level. The lode in the 130, driving east of Offord's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. for copper and tin. The lode in the 130, driving west of Fielding's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in Mathew's shaft, sinking below the 110, is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper ore. The lode in the 110, driving east of Mathew's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth about 6*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. The lode in the 100, driving east of said shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the 90, driving east of the above shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 13*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 is 6 ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fm. for tin. The lode in the 80, driving east of said shaft, is worth from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 70, against Walker's shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper ore. The stope in the back of this level is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in Walker's shaft, sinking below the 36, is 4½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, Thos. George, Dec. 8: Old Mine: Harvey's engine-shaft is sunk 3½ fms. below the 95, sinking by eight men, at 20*l.* per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut in the 95, north of Harvey's engine-shaft, continues favourable for driving.—Blue Burrow Lode: The 95, driving east of cross-cut, is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The same level, driving west, is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 60 fm. level, driving east, is producing stamping work. The 60 fm. level, driving east of cross-course, on the middle branches, is producing a little tin.—Conquer Branches: The 90 fm. level, driving east of Harvey's engine-shaft, is worth 5*l.* per fathom.—Carumeal: No change in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 114. The lode in the 114, driving east, is 1 ft. wide—unproductive. The lode in the 102, driving east, is disordered by a cross-course. The lode in the winze, sinking below this level, is worth 15*l.* per fathom. The 102, driving west of Hoskins's flat-rod shaft, is unproductive. There is still a large, fine-looking lode in Hicks's skip-shaft, sinking below the 20. On Friday last, one of the boilers at Harvey's engine exploded, which caused a delay of fourteen hours in working the engine.

GREAT WHEAL METAL.—Wm. Chappell, Dec. 8: At present we are costeaning for Great Wheal Vor Wheal Metal lode to the east of our former discovery, but, owing to the increase of surface water, and our machinery not being erected, at present we are unable to work in the bottom of either of the shafts cleared up and secured, where in former reports I have stated the lode worth 15*l.* per fm. I am pleased to inform you I have ascertained from some of the miners that in the north-western part of the sett, in clearing up a shaft which is represented to be about 12 fms. deep, we shall meet with a deposit of ore for 2 feet square at the bottom of the shaft. I intend to use every means possible, without the aid of machinery, to clear up and prove this fact, which will be in addition to the discoveries already made. In the course of next week I hope to be able to report that we have opened upon the back of the Great Wheal Vor Wheal Metal lode to the east of our present workings.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, Dec. 6: The engine-shaft is down 10 fms. 2 ft. below the deep adit, and sinking on the south side of the lode, by nine men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode at this point is 4 ft. wide, worth 27*l.* per fathom. We intend to sink the shaft by the side of the lode 2 fathoms deeper, then drive east and west in the 12. The cross-cut in the adit level is driving north, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the ground is killas and spar of a close texture. The 19, from surface, is driving west, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of tin that will just pay for stamping. At surface the carpenters are busily employed preparing for the erection of the stamps, which we expect will be got in readiness by the time we get water from underground to work them.

GWYDYR PARK.—Wm. Smyth, Dec 7: No change to notice in Gwyn Llifon deep adit since last reported; the ground is still hard. The same remark applies to Gwydyr stopes and middle level. I have forwarded samples of lead ore to the different buyers to-day; it will be all finished in a day or two.

HALLENBEAGLE.—J. Edwards, E. Richards, Dec. 3: We have commenced to sink the engine-shaft below the 44, by 12 men, and shall lose no time in sinking the same to the 56. The lode in the winze sinking below the 44, east of engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, worth about 12*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The north lode in Stone's shaft, sinking below the 40, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 28*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The south lode in Stone's shaft, sinking below the 40, is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 43, driving east of Reed's engine-shaft, is small, and not to value. The lode in the level, driving west of said shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 43, driving west of Bawden's shaft, is worth about 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 43, driving east of Bawden's shaft, is unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking below the 33, east of Bawden's shaft, is small.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Dec. 2: There is no alteration worthy of notice in the mine at Scar Head this week. We have not got through the vein at Trough Low level; they have driven 2 fathoms since they cut the flat, and I think they are only coming into the vein now. I send a sample of ore, of which, if all goes well, we will have 12 tons ready by the 21st or 22d inst.

HAVAN.—G. Jones, Dec. 6: Carriston shaft has been sunk below the 10 fm. level 7 fms.; the last 2 fms. sinking has not been quite so valuable for lead ore as heretofore, but I am glad to say to-day that the quantity of ore is again gradually improving. We are sinking down our shaft, at present about 18 feet long, for the purpose of carrying down the vugh so as to let away the water. This ground will average about 18 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have suspended the 10 east for awhile, and have put the men to sink a winze in bottom of the 10, east of the said shaft. The lode in the winze is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the 10 east, is producing about 1¼ ton per fm. No. 2 ditto is fully worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm. No. 3 ditto is worth 1½ ton per fm. The stope in back of the 10 west is yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the deep adit still looks very promising, showing spots of lead, but not enough to value. I expect daily to cut into a good course of ore in the end.

HAWKMOOR.—Jos. Richards, Dec. 6: The lode in the stopes in the back of the 25, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. Good progress is being made in the rise in back of the 30, which will be communicated with the stopes in the bottom of the 25 this month. In the cross-cut north, at West Hawkmoor, the ground is easy for progress. We are preparing a parcel of tin ore for sale.

HERODSFOOT.—T. Trevillion, Dec. 8: The lode in the 127 will yield 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 117 is 1 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of lead, but nothing to value. The lode in the 82 is much the same character as last reported. The various stopes throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantity of lead, and are looking pretty well. The new shaft is sinking at the rate of 2 fms. 2 ft. per month, now down 13 fms. under the 127, or bottom level. Our 70-ton parcel of lead was sold on Saturday last to the trustees of the Treffry Estate, and fetched 30*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Dec. 7: The 120, east of Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth 25*l.* per fm. The 120, west of Bailey's, contains more capel, and is not so productive; present value 25*l.* per fm. The 110 west is worth 45*l.* per fm.

KELLY BRAY.—George Rowe, Dec. 7: In the 70, east from engine-shaft, we have discovered a hard mineralised capel, proceeding from the south ground, and coming in contact with the lode, which is producing an increased quantity of water, and showing indications of improvement. The ground in the 60 cross-cut north is improving for progress, and highly mineralised, producing more water, indicating such has been near the north lode. The 25 east, from the western shaft, is extended about 6 fathoms beyond the winze, where the lode is laid open, full 5 feet wide, presenting a very flattering appearance, being composed of gossan, quartz, and black oxide of copper; some short distance to the west, and beneath this point some 4 or 5 fathoms, we are now engaged in sinking and stoping upon the ore, where the lode is looking exceedingly well, and improving going east and down, being 6 feet wide, worth 50*l.* per fathom. The value of this very important point was stated in the *Mining Journal* of last week as 4*l.* per fm., which should have been 40*l.* per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Dec. 5: Since our report of Thursday last no very particular change has taken place in any part of the mine. In the 53 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is rather over 2 ft. wide, carrying regular and well-defined walls, composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of ore, and letting down a little water. The lode in the new shaft, sinking below the 41 east, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 1 ton, or 5*l.*, per fathom; the water is slightly on the increase in this place. In the winze sinking below the 41 west no lode has been taken down since our last. In the 30 east we are still driving on the great cross-course, which is letting down a quantity of water, and composed of prian, flookan, mundic, quartz, and good stones of ore. We have this morning placed some of the men to drive north on it, thinking whether the lode may be in that direction. In the tribute department the pitches are yielding about the same as usual.

LANIVET.—John Tregay, Dec. 3: The new shaft, on Vance's lode, is producing good stones of tin. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last reported.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Dec. 7: The engine-shaft is 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 80 fm. level, and we shall at once prepare to put the skip to the 90 and cut lodge; the lode in the shaft will produce about 1 ton per fathom. The 80 east is driving in a kindly lode, producing saving work for lead ore; the pitch in the roof of this level is working at 5*l.* per ton. The 70 east is opening good lead ground, worth 15 cwts. per fathom; driving at 4*l.* per fathom. This end has gone through lead ground since last report, worth 1 ton per fathom. The stope behind in the roof of this level will now produce 15 cwts. per fathom; set at 4*l.* per ton. The 60 east contains good stones of ore, and improving. We have three pitches in this level, set at 5*l.* and 6*l.* per ton. We shall sell to morrow 30 tons of lead ore.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Dec. 8: The lode in the bottom is looking splendid, and we shall soon be in far enough to commence sinking in the ore, which will be done immediately.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Dec. 7: In the 20, driving west on the new lode, we have a nice rib of ore, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm., but the ground is rather stiff. The stope in the back of this level, at the junction, looks kindly, and produces a good mixture of lead ore. We have started to drive east in the 20, with a view to trace the east and west lode into the eastern ground at this point; the ground at present is much disturbed, but easy for driving, and seems highly mineralised. I have dialled the lodes in the deep adit level east, and find one lode, which is of a very promising character, to run into the Merllyn sett, about 80 yards north of the old Merllyn lode; on this lode we shall start to sink a new trial shaft to-morrow if all be well. The dressing, &c., goes on regularly. We sampled yesterday a small parcel of ore (3½ tons) for the sale to-morrow.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Dec. 8: Brabner's Shaft: The 80 yard level north is without alteration, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The rise in back of this level has been communicated with the winze from the 60 yard level, which renders it much more convenient for removing the stuff. The stopes about this winze are still yielding good lead. The pitch north of No. 1 winze is worth 2¼ tons of lead per fm. The pitch south of No. 2 winze is worth 5 cwts. per fm.—William's Shaft: The pitch in back of the 40 yard level is worth 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The pitch in bottom of this level is worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm.

NANTY.—Dec. 7: The lode in the rise over the shallow adit level, 15 fms. north of boundary, is 3 ft. wide, containing good spots of ore at times. The lode in the 10, above the deep adit, north of boundary, is looking just the same as last reported. The stopes, four in number, will yield on an average 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. We are still pushing on with the cross-cut west in the deep adit level, near the present end—strong water continues to issue from the end, and spots of ore and spar in the joints. The engine-shaft is down 4 fms. below the deep adit; the lode here is large, and the part we are carrying is yielding good spots of ore at times. We commenced putting up the engine on Monday last. The dressing, &c., is going on regularly.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, Dec. 3: The end of the level in the cross vein is much the same as last reported; strong ridery backs running across, and a little water coming from them; indications, no doubt, of the east and west vein before us. We see no signs of anything yet in the drift from the old shaft.

NEW CONCORD.—J. Snell, Dec. 6: With respect to our operations at this mine, I beg to inform you that the tributers in clearing up the old men's sink have come down upon a drivage in the eastern end, the back of which is about 10 ft. below the main level; the stuff is not yet sufficiently cleared out so as to speak of the lode in this end, but it is very probable that they had a good lode here, otherwise they would not have driven so close up to the 28; moreover, the lode in the stope of ground which the tributers have been bringing down with them in the end of the sink maintains its size and qualities down to the back of the said drivage. This sink is now cleared up about 15 feet deep, and there appears to be indications of being near the bottom. We have been in the 28 east between the 60 and 70, and can see no end, but plenty of stuff to clear, consequently we have suspended operations at that point for the present, and confined our labours more particularly to the 38, in order to get under the lead ground mentioned above.

NEW COMBMARTIN SILVER-LEAD.—J. Treeweek, Dec. 8: We have completed and secured the entrance to the level on Wheelpath lode. They have commenced driving on its course; the lode is fully 11 ft. wide. We are driving our level on the footwall part of it, and have driven about 4 ft., where the lode is showing a most beautiful appearance, composed of flookan, mundic, carbonate of lime, and impregnated with silver-lead ore. The footwall is well defined. There is not a doubt but that this lode will, ere long, produce large quantities of silver-lead ore. It is the most masterly-looking lode I ever saw in the district.

NEW CROW HILL.—Wm. Trelease, Dec. 8: The side level round the winze in the 55 is holed to the main level at the east of same, and the shaftmen are now engaged in clearing and securing some small runs in that direction towards the end. The lode in the stopes in back of the 55 is at present poor in the western part, but the east end is showing a large mundicy lode, worth 8 cwts. of ore per fathom; we have now about 40*l.* worth of ore on the mine dressed, and shall soon have a little more added to it, as we have some very fine lumps of ore coming from the stopes. We are getting on very well at Louisa, the wheel, with all its attachments, continues to work admirably; the water is in fork, the shaft closely divided and cased down, and the men (nine in number) are making good progress in clearing up.

NEW ROSEWARNE.—E. George, Wm. Mitchell, Dec. 7: The lode in Bickford's shaft is 6 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm., a kindly lode. The lode in the 74, west of Bickford's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore and mundic. The stope in the back of this level is worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little tin and copper ore, but not to value. The stope in the back of this level is worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 67, west of Bickford's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 58, west of Bickford's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin. The two stopes in the back of this level, east and west of winze, are each worth 20*l.* per fm. There is no change in the lode in the 34, west of Bickford's shaft, since last week.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Michell, Dec. 8: There is nothing of importance to report to-day. The branches in the 90, west of Carr's engine-shaft, are uniting and forming one lode as we drive west; the ground is a little easier for driving. In the 80, west of the shaft, the lode is large, yielding a little ore. The lode at the new shaft is 5 feet wide, of a very promising character, impregnated with ore throughout. You shall have a more lengthened report next week for the meeting.

NEW WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, G. Rickard, Dec. 8: From indications seen in the 86 fm. level west, I believe more lode is still standing to the south; the sumpmen are engaged in driving in that direction; the north part of the lode is still worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 74 west we are still engaged in cross-cutting south through the lode; in about 6 ft., and no south wall yet seen; the lode is producing good stones of copper ore, accompanied with fluor-spar, peach, and mundic. No alteration in the 64 west since last week. The stope in the bottom of the 52, west from No. 1 winze, is equally productive, worth 25*l.* per fathom. We are cross-cutting the lode south in the 40 fm. level west before we commence rising against the winze sinking below the 20; the lode in the cross-cut is worth 15*l.* per fathom, and improving, and in the winze towards this point 30*l.* per fathom for length of winze (9 ft.). We have ten pitches, working by thirty-two men, at an average tribute of 8*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* We are getting on as fast as we can with our dressing; the unfavourable state of the weather rather retards our progress, yet I hope we shall have a good sampling. The whole of the machinery is in first-rate condition, and working well.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—J. Hampton, Dec. 1: We took up to-day from the lode now passing through the new engine-shaft a good sample of lead; it looks like an important discovery, and I believe it is; but, it being in the deepest place at the shaft, I cannot say more about it for a day or two.

NORTH CHIVERTON.—J. Hampton, Dec. 6: In the new engine-shaft we have met with a very important improvement for lead about 27 fms. below surface. The leader part of the lode, which is about 1 ft. big, contains lead, blende, and quartz; it is evidently the top of a shoot of lead, as lead has been gradually increasing there for some time, but there is now good saving work for lead, although the lode has dipped nearly out of the shaft. We shall cut it again by a cross-cut when the shaft is a little deeper, and I have no doubt whatever but that we shall find it still more valuable. The 20, east of the little sump-shaft, on Shepherds lode, is worth 9*l.* per fm. for lead; it contains a little blende also, and as far as we have seen it is 12 ft. big, and pretty much composed of quartz, a fine strong lode, and will doubtless yield large quantities of lead. The old engine-shaft is down to the first level below the deep adit, which we call the 5; it is rather more than that, and will be quite 6 fms. on the course of the lode. We make a level here for local reasons, but afterwards the levels will be 10 fms. apart, in the usual way, and as soon as we are in, out of the way of the shaft, at the 5, we must proceed to get down to the 15, below the deep adit, which I think we shall do quickly. The cross-cut at the 5 will soon be into the lode, and judging from the winze gone down about 2 fms. in bottom of the deep adit, we may expect to cut a very fine lode before the end of this month. The blende ground is lengthening going down, and I am pleased to say we are adding to our reserves very fast. Tenders will be sent in on Monday next for the last sampling—namely, 55 tons of blende and 7 tons of lead. The dressing progresses satisfactorily for the next sampling, at the end of January, which will be the largest yet, and from the gradual, but decided improvements it is apparent that ere long we shall have a good mine. The blende lode at the deep adit varies from 4*l.* to 20*l.* per fm., and the appearances justify my stating that lead increases going down.

— Wm. Watson, Dec. 5: I paid October cost on Saturday, Dec. 3, 233*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* It affords me much pleasure to convey to you and the other shareholders the greatly improved position and prospects of the mine throughout the entire working. The Old Shepherds lode is cut through in the bottom level (20 below adit), where it is found to be 12 ft. wide, containing two small branches of silver-lead—one on the footwall and the other on the hanging-wall, worth together 10*l.* per fm., and working by six men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm. We have driven the 20 fm. level 3 fms., and find the two branches will unite a little further east. In the deep adit east the blende lode is 15 ft. wide, the real value of which cannot be ascertained at present, but the part being driven upon is worth 25*l.* per fm.; the blende at this point is of the most pure and richest description. The old sump-shaft is sunk 6 fms. below deep adit, and the cross-cut is expected to intersect the blende lode at this depth about Dec. 16. About 6 fms. east of said shaft in deep adit a winze is being sunk on blende lode, present depth 2 fms., worth for blende 20*l.* per fm., and improving. No. 1 stope, in back of the adit, is worth 15*l.* per fm.; and No. 2 is worth 15*l.* per fm.; average price for stoping, 30*s.* per fm. There are other places to value, and several important points operating and to operated upon, which will ere long make this a far more attractive property. The mine is being very economically, yet efficiently, developed, and we are creating considerable reserves. We have sampled the produce for October and November 55 tons blende and 7 tons of silver-lead ore, for sale on Dec. 12. The November labour cost and merchants' bills will amount to 260*l.*, or less.

NORTH DEVON SILVER-LEAD.—J. Blamey, Dec. 8: Caunter Lode: The rise and stope in back of adit are worth 8*l.* per fathom. We have an old adit level running nearly parallel with the caunter lode, and I purpose cross-cutting to the lode from this level, several fathoms north of our present works, to intersect it at that point. The stope below the adit is improved, worth 14*l.* per fm. I have put four men to drive the caunter in the 10 north, where we have good stones of ore. The winze below the 10 is worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fm.; we are not sinking on the best part of the lode. The 20 fm. level is still driving to intersect the caunter. The 30 fm. level is worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fm., with every appearance of its improving. The stope on the middle lode, below the 20, is worth 20*l.* per fm. We have 30 tons of ore dressed, and shall make it 60 tons for the next two-monthly sale.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Dec. 3: The engine-shaft is now 12 fms. below the 70, where the lode is 6 ft. wide, and apparently increasing in size and depth; it is spotted with rich yellow ore throughout, and presents a more favourable appearance than for some time past. The 70 south has intersected a branch of a kindly appearance, with spots of copper ore and mundic in it, but we shall continue driving south, with the hope of meeting with more lode.

NORTH SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, Dec. 7: Decimus engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 2 ft. below the 20; the lode in the shaft is 1½ ft. wide, yielding mundic, lead, and white iron, and of a very promising character indeed—set to sink by eight men, at 16*l.* per fm. In the 20 end, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide; the lode in this end is again improving, containing lead, white iron, and quartz—set to four men to drive, at 45*s.* per fathom. In the 20 end, driving east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little lead, and has a very promising appearance—set to four men to drive, at 45*s.* per fathom. We have four men rising against the surface adit, and expect to communicate this shaft to the adit level every day; set to four men, at 6*l.* per fathom.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—William Roberts, Dec. 7: Main Lode: In the 112 west the lode is 4 feet wide, producing tolerably good work for tin. In the 102 west the lode is 3 feet wide, saving work for tin. In the 20 east the lode is 1½ foot wide, at present unproductive.—North Lode: In the rise in the back of the 32 the lode is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore, and is likely to improve. The 32 east produces 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is 1½ foot wide. In the 20 west the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. Nothing new in the cross-cuts.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Dec. 5: We have set the 42 fm. level end to drive east of Scoble's cross-cut, on the No. 2 south lode, to four men, where the lode is 18 in. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; we have also set to four men the western end, where the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth ¼ ton of ore per fm. We have commenced taking down the tin lode above the back of the 42, and east of Rowe's cross-cut, where the lode yields good work for tin, and carries a good leader of copper ore on the north part of it. The mine is looking much better than for some time past, and likely to further improve.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Dec. 8: West of Murchison's Shaft: Rowe's rise is up above the back of the 52 about 3 fathoms, where the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and copper ore. No. 1 north lode, east of Waymouth's cross-cut, in the 30 end, is about 1 foot wide, yielding saving work, and showing good indications to improve in size and quality as we get further off the cross-course. We are cutting into the same lode in Waymouth's cross-cut, west of the cross-course; when cut through you shall be advised of its size and quality.—West of Trial-Shaft: No. 2 south lode in the 42 end, east of Scoble's cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode in the western end, at the same level, is 2 feet wide, and is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. The tin stopes above the back of the 42 east, and west of Rowe's cross-cut, are more productive for tin and copper ores than for some time past. We shall send samples of 6 tons of tin to the different smelters on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, W. Metherell, Dec. 7: In the 80, the lode in the end has been taken down, and it is looking very kindly, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 65 end is full 4 feet wide, yielding 10 tons of ore per fathom. The two stopes east and west of Northey's winze, or western winze, in the bottom of the 50, are yielding 6 and 7 tons of ore to the fathom. The eastern winze, in the bottom of the 50, is yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in Tregonning's, or western stopes, in the back of the 50, has been taken down, and is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 40, east and west, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. In Knight's pitch the lode is improving.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—W. G. Gard, Dec. 8: Our steam-engine, just erected at Parker's shaft, went to work in the most satisfactory manner, and we expect the water will be forked this evening; the lode, at the lowest depth we have seen it (8 fms.), is full 5 feet wide, entirely composed of the very finest description of gossan, impregnated with copper ore throughout—indeed, the bulk will yield a produce of 1⅞ per cent.; this splendid gossan is accompanied by an equally good capel, and the whole being embedded in a congenial stratum of granite, you may fairly look forward to early returns of rich ore, such as made the Old Gunnislake Mines so famous and so profitable in former days. Parker's lode is about 150 fms. south of the lode which formerly yielded 60,000*l.* a year profit, and is larger in size and more promising in character. The other engine-house, now erecting at Michael's shaft, is rapidly approaching completion; the engine, a 40-in. cylinder, made at the Tavistock Ironworks, is ready for delivery. They have also made good progress with the hauling and crushing engine. It is unnecessary for me to repeat here the assurance of success which cannot fail to accompany the development of this very valuable property, after the numerous reports you have received to the same effect from so many competent mine agents.

PAR AND ST. BLAZEY CONSOLS.—W. Taylor, Dec. 6: In the 16 cross-cut south we have cut another branch or lode, about 7 in. wide, carrying tin. We are pushing on the cross-cut beyond this, which is still letting out water freely, I expect from another lode near. We are probably near the junction of three or four lodes at this point, which is important to see. No change in Colman's lode east since last week.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Wm. Tregay, Jas. Thomas, Dec. 3: Sump: The 130 east end is worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 130 west end the lode is promising, and containing a little tin. In the 130 north cross-cut the branches are poor and small. The 120 east rise is worth 4*l.* per fm. The 110 west rise is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 110 west winze is worth 13*l.* per fm. In the 100 east end we have got nearly through the run, and expect to get into the cross-cut next week. The 100 west end is worth 15*l.* per fm. The 90 west rise is worth 8*l.* per fm.—Cobbler's: The 90 east end is worth 6*l.* per fm. The 90 west is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 68 east is worth 7*l.* per fm. The 68 west is worth 4*l.* per fathom.—Street: In the 47 cross-cut north we have cut a lode, producing coarse tinstuff, but cannot report its value, not having yet got through it; this is a strong lode in appearance, and we expect it is the north or main part of Skimmer's lode, that was wrought on in Cobbler's shaft.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Wm. Gifford, Dec. 6: In the 30, east of Watson's shaft, we are driving on the side of the lode, and hope to continue the same for another fortnight, when we shall have between 3 and 4 fms. of lode to take down to our best advantage. In the 30, west of Watson's shaft, we have commenced to drive south to intersect the lode, as the same is being hove south by the cross-course recently met with.

PROSPER UNITED.—Steph. Lean, Wm. Millett, Dec. 8: The lode in the 70, west of Hand's shaft, is 3½ feet wide, composed of spar, prian, and stones of yellow copper. The lode in the rise in the back of this level will yield 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of Hand's shaft, is improving, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and worth 4*l.* per fathom for tin. The lode in the 50, west of Hand's shaft, is in disordered ground. The lode in the winze sinking below this level will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70, west of Louisa's shaft, on the north part, is 4 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 5*l.* per fathom for tin. The lode in the 70 east will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. All the other places are without change since our last

more yet before intersecting the western lode. The cross-cut in the 30 is driven west about 1 fm. 4 ft.; I think we have further to drive than we expected, as the lode in the 40 appears to be carrying its head more west going north. In the whim-shaft fair progress has been made in sinking during the past week. The shaft is going down on the eastern lode; we calculate to get communication through to the 40 this month, which will give us good ventilation, as well as facilitate our means of discharging stuff. We have dropped another 30 fm. lift of pumps this week to fork the water. We calculate to put in the new H-piece by the end of this week. The new drawing-machine has been ordered, and we shall push on our work to receive the same at once. We shall commence raising stone for the masonry to-morrow. The tribute department is much the same as when last reported.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cock, Dec. 5: In the rise above the 54, against the new shaft, we have a hard bar of ground, which makes rather against our progress. We have commenced the new shaft, and are progressing favourably with the sinking.

SOUTH CARN BREA,—I. Richards, Dec. 7: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, and tin ore—saving work.—Flat-rod Shaft: In the 118 east the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The 118 and 108 west are suspended for the time, and the men put to sink Bond's winze, in the bottom of the 108 east. The lode in Bond's winze, in the bottom of the 108 east, is 4½ feet wide, consisting of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and tin, worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the 108 east the lode is 4½ feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, peach, mundic, and a little of both tin and copper ore. The ground in Williams's cross-cut, in the 108, is a little easier for progress. There has been nothing done in the 98 east since last advice, the men having been removed, and put to rise in the back of the 118 east, against Bond's winze, for the more speedy communication thereof, which will when accomplished effect good ventilation in this part of the mine.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Dec. 7: In the adit end, driving west of the cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing spots of copper ore and stones of mundic; ground favourable for driving.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Dec. 6: All our operations here are going on satisfactorily, but without any important change to notice since reported on for the meeting, except the 50 west; the lode at this point has rather improved.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—Wm. Roberts, Dec. 7: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday, Dec. 2:—Driving the 70 east, on caunter lode, by four men, at 10*l.* 10s. per fathom. The 24 east, on the caunter lode, by two men, at 10*l.* per fm. The 12 east on the caunter lode, by two men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm. Sinking the winze in the 36 fm. level east, on the lode, by four men, at 8*l.* per fm. Sinking the flat-rod shaft below the 36, on the caunter lode, by nine men, at 14*l.* per fm. Since the last meeting the 70 fm. level cross-cut has been driven 2 fms. north, and intersected the caunter lode, on which 2 fms. 1 ft. have been opened east—in the first 6 ft. the lode was small and unproductive, but in the remainder of the drivage it has become 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 24 has been driven 3 fms. 1 ft., in which some good stones of ore have been broken. In the present end the lode is about 1 ft. wide, but is not producing any ore to value. The driving of the 12 is resumed, in order to get under a pitch being worked in bottom of the adit, a few fathoms east of the 12 fm. level end. I cannot report anything of the lode in the winze in the 36, 10 fathoms east of flat-rod shaft, as it was only set on Friday last, therefore the men are not yet in regular course of sinking, but I believe it will open tribute ground. The flat-rod shaft is 7 fms. under the 36, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore, or worth about 20*l.* per fm. The 7 fms. sunk have produced for length of shaft, 10 ft., about 18 tons of ore. Ten men are working four pitches at 5s., 7s. 6d., 12s., and 12s. in 1*l.* With these pitches being worked, the discoveries made, and making, I believe we shall be able to raise about the same quantity of ore in the next four as has been raised in the last four months.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maunder, Dec. 8: The engine-shaft is sunk 15 fms. under the 75; the ground in which is getting stiffer, we, therefore, think the cast lode is getting near the shaft; we purpose sinking about 3 fms. more for the tip-plat and fork before commencing to drive the cross-cut to the lode. The ground in the 75 fm. level end north is becoming more settled, and there is now a large lode in the end, consisting chiefly of white iron and quartz. The rise in the back of the 45 is communicated to the 30, and this part of the mine well ventilated. The rise has been poor for the last 5 fms., but, however, only a small part of the lode has been carried, consequently the best part of the lode may yet remain on either side, which we shall prove by cross-cutting through it. The lode in the 30 is less productive than it has been; it is now yielding from 2 to 3 cwts. of lead per fm.; the ground and lode still present the most favourable indications; we, therefore, think the falling off in value only temporary.

SOUTH HERODSFOOT.—R. Goldsworthy, Dec. 7: The shaftmen completed their bargain on Monday, since then we have commenced to drive the cross-cuts. I have set the cross-cut west to six men, 3 fathoms stent, at 5*l.* 15s. per fathom; and the cross-cut east to four men, 2 fathoms stent, at 5*l.* 5s. per fathom. Owing to the very heavy floods we have had these last few weeks our water has greatly increased.

SOUTH LOVELL.—W. Chappell, Dec. 9: The lode on which we made the late discovery is continuing its size and value, worth 25*l.* per fm. We are raising some good tinstuff, which we shall continue to do, unless prevented by increase of water. We are making good progress in the preparation for the erection of an engine-shaft, which will be set to work in the course of a month, when we shall lose no time in draining the mine, and opening on the course of the lode. We have a 9-in. lift already fixed in the engine-shaft, and having only a few fathoms to clear up, we may reasonably expect to make further discoveries ere long.

SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Dec. 3: The lode in the adit west is 15 in. wide, and of much the same character as stated in our last report. The ground in the shaft is getting easier, therefore we shall make more progress.

SOUTH WHEAL SETON.—M. Bath, E. Higgins, Dec. 1: Since the last account we have completed the new engine-shaft to the 50, and sunk below it about 15 ft., but in consequence of having met with water we are unable to sink further until the engine is put to work, which we expect will be in the course of the present month; immediately upon the engine going to work we shall recommence the sinking of the shaft with all possible dispatch; the lode in the bottom of this shaft is from 10 to 11 ft. wide, and is composed of quartz, mundic, and jack, impregnated with copper ore, and is a very promising lode. We have just commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 50, about 50 fms. east of the new engine-shaft, on the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore. We have also cut through the lode intersected by the cross-cut, cut at the 60, north of Tippet's shaft; it is 5 ft. wide, composed mostly of spar, with mundic, and a little jack; this cross-cut will be suspended until drained by sinking the new engine-shaft.

ST. DAY UNITED.—J. Cock, J. Gilbert, Dec. 3: East Wheal Maid: In the 20, west of William's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper 10*l.* per fm. In the 10, west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. We have communicated the winze from the 10 to the 20, which has laid open a piece of tin ground that will pay for taking away, and will also improve the ventilation of the 20 fm. level end. At Richard's shaft, sinking below the 140, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of good ore per fathom. We hope to hole the winze from the 130 to the 140 during next week, which will open up some good tribute ground. Oppie's engine-shaft, sinking below the 184, is worth 45*l.* per fm. The 184, east of shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the 174 for the past week. We have intersected three small branches in the cross-cut at the 184, south of Billing's shaft, which are producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 174, west of Billing's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm. There is no change in the 164, west of Billing's.—Trussall's Shaft: In the 124, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 124 is worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 104, west of Trevivian's shaft, the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. The 104, east of same shaft, is worth 8*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 90, east of shaft, is worth 10*l.* per fm.—Copper Lode: The lode sinking below the 114, east of Trevivian's shaft, is producing some good stones of ore. All the machinery throughout these mines is working very well.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—J. Daniel, Dec. 8: The stope below the 10 is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The stope in back of the 20 west is worth 5*l.* per fathom. The winze below the 20 is unproductive. The winze below the 20 east yields a little tin. The stope east of the said winze is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The east stope, below the 20 east, is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The middle stope is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The west stope is worth 4*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 40 west is unproductive. The lode in the 40 east is small at present, worth 3*l.* per fathom; we expect it will open again shortly to its usual size. Charles Frederick's stope is working on tribute at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—W. Williams, Dec. 7: We are still sinking the Guide shaft below the deep adit level; the last 6 feet produced 7*l.* worth of tin. I consider this a good discovery, and if this tin holds down, and away in each end, we are likely to have first rate mines.

ST. JUST UNITED.—R. Pryor, R. W. Rutter, Dec. 7: Our pay and setting went off satisfactorily, and we have set the following bargains:—Saveall's Lode: The winze to sink below the 62 by four men, at 6*l.* per fm. The 62 to drive west of engine-shaft by two men, at 5*l.* per fm. The 62 to drive east of engine-shaft by two men, at 2*l.* 7s. 6d. per fm. The 62 to drive east of rise by two men, at 3*l.* 15s. per fm.—North Lode: The shaft to sink below the 74 fm. level by six men, at 8*l.* 10s. per fathom. The 74 to drive east of shaft by two men, at 2*l.* 15s. per fathom. The 74 to drive west by two men, at 2*l.* 15s. per fm. The 62 cross-cut to drive south, to cut Little Bounds lode, by two men, at 2*l.* 12s. 6d. per fm.—Wheal Owl Lode: The 62 to drive south of Red Dipper shaft by three men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The 50 to drive north of shaft at 1*l.* 10s. per fathom, and 7s. in 1*l.* tribute. The 40 to drive south of shaft by three men, at 2*l.* 5s. per fathom. A rise above the 40 by five men, at 5*l.* per fm., to be carried 12 ft. long.—Wheal Venton Lode: The 62 to drive east of shaft by two men, at 2*l.* 5s. per fm.

TORBAY HEMATITE IRON.—W. Williams, Dec. 5: The stopes in the back of the western level still continue to hold good, and are turning out a fair quantity of rich ore. The western end from new shaft is looking better than when last reported, and is producing some good ore also. The western end below the shallow cutting has much improved since last reported; in driving this level we have gone through several branches of rich ore, evidently leading to a large deposit in depth. Nothing done in the winze below Derrick stopes since last reported, owing to one of the men being ill.

TOLCARNE.—Dec. 7: Field's Lode: The men are engaged at Field's shaft in dividing and casing the shaft from the 50 to the 60, which will be completed for driving by the end of this week. The lode in the 50, east of shaft, is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar. In the 40 east the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of soft spar and gossan—a kindly lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 20, east of shaft, is split into two parts, together about 16 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit level, east of shaft, is 14 inches wide, composed chiefly of gossan. The ground in the 50 cross-cut north is hard, but letting out more water of late.—New North Lode: The lode in the 40, east of cross-cut, is 14 in. wide, composed of spar and stones of ore, but not to value. In the 40, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of soft spar and ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 30, east of cross-cut, is 10 inches wide, composed of soft spar, flookan, and a little ore, but not to value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, east of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, yielding saving work for ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, east of cross-cut, is 8 in. wide, unproductive. The ground in the adit cross-cut south is rather hard.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Dec. 8: The 154 end is driven east to with 13 fathoms of the sump-winze, which is sunk below the 144 fm. level 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the ground in the end is a little easier for driving, but the lode is unproductive. The lode working by tributers in the bottom of the 144, west of sump-winze, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 144 end end, east of the sump-winze, is worth 7*l.* per fathom, and the ground easier for driving. The 134 end, east of the sump-winze, is worth 10*l.* per fm., and the ground is better for speed. The 124 end east looks pretty well, and continues to be worth 12*l.* per fathom; we may expect a continuance of ore in this end, because the stope above 134, where the lode is worth 20*l.* per fathom, is 3 fathoms east of the 124 end. The lode in the 110 has a better appearance for mineral. The 90 end east is spotted with ore. In the 80 end the ground is good for driving, and lode unproductive In the 134 end, driving west of the engine-shaft, there is no improvement in the lode, nor in the ground. No lode cut in the 134, driving south. The stope in the back of the 144 is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back, east of the winze, is worth 11*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 134 is worth 20*l.* per fathom. There is no particular change in the pitches.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, Dec. 8: The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, east of Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. The north lode, in the 100, east of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing a little tin. The lode in the 90, west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 14 in. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of Hollow's shaft, is 15 in. wide, saving work for tin, with every appearance of a further improvement. The lode in the 60, east of flat-rod shaft, is 8 in. wide, saving work for tin. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's shaft, is 15 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm. The lode in the 40, east of Hollow's shaft, is 16 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fathom. There is no change in Dawe's shaft since last report; the men are now engaged cutting plat in the 17, and preparing to sink below with all possible speed.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Dec. 5: The engine-shaft is now 5 fms. 4 ft. under the 40, and ground favourable for progress; the lode is 4 feet wide, with a good branch of lead for the whole length of the shaft. In the 40 south the lode is at present yielding good saving work, and is very promising for further improvement. The three stopes in the back of this level produce—Nos. 1 and 2, 3 cwts. each, and No. 3, 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 40 north is 2 feet wide, and producing full 8 cwts. of lead per fathom—a fine-looking lode. In the 30 south the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 5 cwts. of lead per fathom; the stope in the back of this level is worth 10 awts. of lead per fathom. The different parts of the mine are much improved. We sampled on Saturday 18 tons of good quality lead ore, for sale Dec. 10.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Dec. 3: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 60, by six men, at 16*l.* per fm.; the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding a little tin, and the ground is improving. The 60 west, to four men, at 12*l.* per fm. for 6 feet; lode from 6 to 8 in. wide, and yielding good work for tin, worth 6*l.* per fm.; this is the best lode we have ever seen thus far in the bottom levels. The 25 west, to two men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fathom; lode small, but tinny. The stope above the 25, to two men, at 5*l.* 15s. per fm.; lode worth 6*l.* 10s. per fm. The 15 west, to two men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode worth 10*l.* per fm.—a good branch of tin. Two stopes below this level, to four men, at 5*l.* and 5*l.* 15s. per fm.; lode worth 8*l.* and 7*l.* per fm. The new shaft to sink below the 15, by four men, at 14*l.* per fathom; lode small, but a splendid branch of tin, worth 12*l.* per fm. On the whole, I like the appearance of this mine much better to-day.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Dec. 6: In Field's shaft, sinking below the 110 fm. level, the lode being carried is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, patches of sandstone, and rich blende, yielding of the latter 3 tons per fathom. In the 110, driving south of the above shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of blende per fathom. In the 124, south of Clay's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spots of copper ore, and blende, with patches of sandstone throughout, but not to value; this end is now within 17 fms. of Field's shaft. In the 124, north of Clay's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of sulphate of barytes, and carrying two solid leaders of blende, worth 1 ton per fathom; this end is now very wet, from which we infer the near approach of No. 3 cross-course.—Tribute: In Wren's pitch, in the back of the 124, south of No. 1 cross-course, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of blende per fathom. Curtis's pitch, in the back of the 110, south of James's winze, north of Field's shaft, is worth 2 tons of blende per fathom. Jones's pitch, in the same level, north of shaft, is worth 2 tons per fathom. Williams's pitch, in the 110, south of shaft, is worth 3 tons per fathom. Rule's pitch, in the 100, south of Wenall's, is yielding 1 ton per fathom. Reed's pitch, in the 100, north of Field's, is worth 1 ton per fathom. Burns' pitch, in the 80, south of Wenallt's, is worth ½ ton of blende per fathom. We have shipped per *Active* 50 tons of last month's raisings, and are forwarding remainder per rail.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—J. Remfry, Dec. 7: Several new places have been commenced for developing lode stuff. At old Clogau lode six men are employed opening out the old mine. The winze in the western level, lower adit, still looks well, having come across more bismuth yesterday. I hope to cut the rich shoot before long. The west, or 5 fm. level, looks well for gold, composed of bismuth, copper, and iron pyrites, about 3 ft. wide. In the east end no improvement has taken place since my last report. The north lode continues to improve, carrying fine copper ore. The surface works are all going on well. The second battery of sixteen heads of stamps is working well, and I hope will go the next six months without a stoppage. I shall not be able to send the gold by to-day's post, the retorting taking rather more time than I expected, and I fear my letter of yesterday did not start from Dolgelly, the post being late in leaving here.

WELSH GOLD.—Wm. Vincent, Dec. 3: I cannot speak of any change in the mine; we are still getting good work from Cefn Coch stopes, 12 ewts. of which we have put through the Britten's this week, and it gave us 6 ozs. 14 dwts. 5 grs. of gold, which I will send on Monday next. The new stamps are working very well. The Mosheimer pans, which we had to take to the other side of the reduction-house, will go to work on Monday with Brunton's revolving frames, and I believe these processes will take out the gold well. I find by Mr. Dean's letter that we are expected to put the other stamps to work by Jan. 1, 1865; that will depend upon the weather; if it is like we have had this week, I shall be afraid to promise, but if dry we can do it; we will, however, do our best.

WENDRON CONSOLS.—J. Taylor, Dec. 6: The following are the particulars of our last setting:—The engine-shaft is now down 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 55 fm. level, sinking by six men, as per contract. The 55 end, west of engine-shaft, to four men, at 13*l.* per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, tribute ground. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, to two men, at 7*l.* per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of the same level, to four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. A pitch in the back of the 45, to three men, at 12*p.* in 1*l.* A pitch in the back of the 35 east, to two men, at 12s. 6d. in 1*l.* A stope in the back of the 35 west, to four men, at 5*l.* per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. At Bishop's shaft, on engine lode, the stopes in the back of the 72 east, to two men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 62 rise east is 3 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fathom, by six men, at 16*l.* per fathom; when this rise is holed profitable ground will be laid open. Two men are stoping in the back of the 62 west, at 5*l.* per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 52, east of Roberts's shaft, to four men, at 7*l.* per fathom; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of the same level, to four men, at 6*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of the same level, to two men, at 6*l* per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. Three pitches in the back of the 52, at 12s. 6d. in 1*l.* The 42, east of Roberta's shaft, to four men, at 9*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. A stope in the back of this level, to four men, at 6*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. Two pitches in the back of the same level, to four men, at 11s. and 12s. in 1*l.* Grenfell's shaft is down to the 30 fm. level; the west end is set to four men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4*l.* 10s. per fathom. The eastern end is set to two men, at 5*l.* per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. A tribute pitch in the back of this level, to four men, at 9s. in 1*l.* The 18 fm. level east, to four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm., and improving. A pitch in the back of this level, to four men, at 7s. 6d. in 1*l.*, and one at 5s. 6d. in 1*l.* At Rendall's, operations are being carried on with all possible dispatch.

WENTNOR.—J. Roberts, Dec. 7: At Grestan there is no alteration since last report. On Monday, owing to the late heavy rains, the swallow got choked, and we are compelled to suspend operations for a short time. At Butler's Field the ground is composed of a sandy clay, and we expect to cut the vein daily.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Dec. 7: The engine lode, in the 124 fm. level east, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 114 west the lode is small. In the 104 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. In the winze, sinking under the 94, a little beyond the 104 end, the lode is 4 ft. wide—good tribute ground.—Middle Lode: In the 52 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the same level east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fathom.

WEST CONDURROW.—E. Hosking, F. Gilbert, Dec. 8: The following is our setting report:—The 36 to drive east of Purser's shaft, by two men and three boys, at 7*l.* per fm.; the lode in the end is 15 in. wide, consisting principally of a very kindly spar, and yielding a little copper. A winze to sink below the 24, by four men, at 3*l.* 15s. per fathom. The lode in the winze is 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving work for copper, with strong indications of an early improvement. The 24 cross-cut to drive south by six men, at 4*l.* per fm. The deep adit level to drive north of Bickford's shaft, on the cross-course, by four men, at 2*l.* 12s. per fm. The deep adit level to drive east of Bickford's shaft, by two men, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode in the end is fully 2 ft. wide, producing good saving work for copper—a very kindly lode. Bickford's shaft to sink below the deep adit level, by six men, at 17*l.* per fathom. We expect to hole this shaft to the 24 this month. The tribute department is looking much the same as when last reported on.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Dec. 5: In sinking Puckey's north shaft below the 150 the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm. for the length of shaft, 12 ft. In the 150, west of the same shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of hard quartz, peach, mundic, and tin, worth for the latter 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 125 cross-cut north the ground is favourable for driving. The lode in the rise in back of the 100 east is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 80 east the lode is small and unproductive.

WEST GREAT WORK.—L. J. Reed, Dec. 6: Paull's engine-shaft is down 6 fms. 3 ft. under the 16, and the ground continues favourable; the cross-cuts north and south in the 16 are each being driven, by two men and two boys, at 35s. per fm. The No. 2 lode east in this level is nearly under the dip of tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 8; the lode is now large, with rich stones of tin, and we have 6 feet to take down to-morrow, which, I think, will show a still greater improvement. This lode, driving west in the 16, is worth 5*l.* per fm; the rise in the back of this level is worth 8*l.* per fathom. On the No. 3 lode, driving east and west in this level, we are opening tribute ground, and the indications are favourable. On the No. 2 lode, driving east and west in the 8, we are opening tribute ground; this level has opened a long run of tin ground, which is now being worked on tribute. We also continue to open tin ground on No. 3 lode, east and west, worth from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fm. On No. 2 lode, driving west at the adit, we have a large and promising lode, composed chiefly of quartz and chlorite, and worth 4*l.* per fathom. Our tribute department this month consists of fifteen pitches, by 34 men, at tributes varying from 8s. to 13s. 4d. in 1*l.* The last sale of tinstuff for one month amounted to 164*l.* 2s.

WEST NANTY.—Dec. 7: The lode in the adit level east is still large, and the part we are carrying is yielding good work for dressing; by the appearance of the lode at this depth we may fairly expect a great improvement when we get down 10 fathoms deeper. In the two stopes above this level there is no change worth mentioning since last report. The engine-shaft is down 8 fathoms; we hope to get the pumping-wheel, &c., ready to work early next week.

WEST WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Dec. 8: The lode in the north adit level is increasing in size, being now over 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and prian, with capel and spots of black and yellow copper ore, a very strong-masterly lode.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. Harris, Dec. 3: No lode has been taken down in the 68, west of cross-course, this week, the ground in the end being stiff, consequently our progress is slow; it is letting out a great quantity of water. The winze going under the 58 west is being pushed on with all vigour.

WEST WHEAL VOR.—Jos. Southey, Dec. 7: In the last 6 feet sinking Gundry's engine-shaft below the adit level, which is down 13 fms., we have intersected a crossing, which is much of the same character as the lead branch which made the tin in the adjoining mine—Great Vor. The water and ground are still favourable for sinking. Nothing worthy of notice in the adit cross-cut north.

WHEAL AGAR.—William Roberts, Dec. 7: There is not much alteration to notice since reported for the meeting on November 30, except that the lode in the rise in the back of the 100, east of Windstow shaft, is improved, being now 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Dec. 8: Our shaftmen are now engaged driving the 30 west, below adit, to make a communication with the machine shaft, so as to bring down the whim kibble to this level as quick as possible, which I expect will occupy about 10 days from this date. Then we shall resume sinking the north engine-shaft with a full pare of men, so as to get down to the junction of Watson's and north lodes as quick as as possible. Harris's stope in back of the 50 west, on old lode, is yielding about 3 tons of copper ore per fm. Joryff's stope, in back of the adit west, on the north lode, is worth 5*l.* per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine. We are preparing another parcel of ore to sample at the end of this month. I think it will be upwards of 70 tons.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Dec. 4: In Cock's shaft the lode is going down more perpendicular, consequently we are sinking on the north side of the same to keep the shaft in a true direction, and at present only carrying about 4 ft. of the north part of the lode, which maintains its size and kindly appearance. In the 96 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, but not to value. In the 96 west the lode is gone out with a splice, but I think it is making again in the end. The stope in back of the 96 west, west of Walter's winze, is yielding 5 tons of ore, worth 30*l.* per fm. In the 84 east the lode is small and poor. The stopes in the bottom of the 84 east, east and west of Hoskin's winze, yielding 3 tons, worth 15*l.* per fm. In the 72 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore, worth 5*l.* per fm. No change in the 48 east; ground still favourable for driving. Our tributers are getting good wages.

WHEAL CURTIS.—H. Skewis, Dec. 8: The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is at present hard and troublesome for sinking. The 40 cross-cut north is progressing favourably. The 30 cross-cut south is also progressing favourably. The rise in back of the 30 is holed to the adit. We have commenced driving the 90 west on Curtis's lode, which is 5 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and jack, with occasionally stones of copper ore, with a promising appearance.—Dumpling Lode: The lode in Square's shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 20 west is 3 feet wide, worth 1*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 20 east is 2½ feet wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom for copper. The winze in the bottom of the 10, east of shaft, is holed to the 20. There are three pitches set in back of the 20 fm. level; two in 7s. 6d., one in 7s. in 1*l.* This part of the mine is opening up very well indeed.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Dec. 3: In the 61, west from engine-shaft, we have recently passed through three small cross branches, apparently the limbs of a cross-course, which may be no great distance ahead; it has considerably improved the character of the lode, and producing a large orey vugh, which continues 5 ft. below the level, where there is a very kindly lode gone down for some short distance, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is the harder part, thickly spotted with ore, and showing indications of improvement. We are getting on with necessary operations in stoping the bottom of the 61 east as fast as the nature of the ground will admit.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—Geo. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Dec. 3: The lode in the 120 west is 2 ft. wide, yielding tinny work. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. The lode in the 110 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope east of winze is worth 20*l.* per fm., and west 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 100 east is 4 ft. wide, and yielding good work for tin, worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. The stope above this level is worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 100 west is small. Two stopes above this level—one worth 15*l.*, and the other 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the 90 west is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. The lode in the stope above this level is worth 18*l.* per fm. The lode in the 80 east is 18 in. wide, and producing a little tin; this lode is letting out a quantity of water, hence we are expecting an improvement. The lode in the two stopes, west of new shaft, are worth 20*l.* and from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 66 west is 3½ ft. wide, and producing good tinny work, worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the rise above this level from shaft is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. We can hear the shaftmen working very plainly.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Dec. 8: Fisher's Lode: The 40 is driving east of Annie's engine-shaft by six men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; by reason of the lode being so wet and troublesome, and also expensive for timbering, we have not cut through it for several fathoms, but intend doing so within the next few days, when done we will send you the estimate value per fathom. In the back of the 30 we are rising by four men, at 2*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. From the back of this level we have communicated to the old workings at the pressure shaft at the brim of the water; we shall now let the water escape gradually by stoping the high ground, which will enable us to increase operations at this part of the mine. The 10 is driving west of Jones's shaft by two men, at 1*l.* 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not enough to set a value on.—Standard Lode: The 10 is driving west of the western shaft by four men, at 1*l.* 7s. 6d. per fm.; the lode is small and poor, but we are expecting an improvement in this end as we proceed towards a winze sunk in the bottom of the deep adit. The 15 from surface is driving east of Badger's shaft by two men, at 1*l.* per fm.; the lode is a little improved at the present time, worth 2*l.* 10s. per fathom. Our tribute setting for the present month is, as under—five men at 7s. 6d. in 1*l.*, six men at 8s., four men at 10s., four men at 11s., and 28 men at 12s. in 1*l.* The tributers paying all expenses.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Dec. 3: There is no change in the engine-shaft to notice. The lode in the 130 east end is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in the 115 west end, from middle cross-cut, is worth for tin 10*l.* per fm. The north lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore. The north lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, with spots of copper ore. Nothing new in the 115 north cross-cut.

WHEAL HOPE.—D. Rees, Dec. 6: In the 85 east the lode is just the same as last reported. In the 65, driving west, on the south part, the lode has improved, worth from 6 to 7 cwts. per fathom. In the cross-cut south at the said level we have no lode as yet, but driving in a good channel of ground for mineral. All the pitches throughout are looking much the same as last reported.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, Dec. 3: There has no change taken place in the 82, west of Holgate's shaft, since our last report.—Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving east of new shaft, the lode is worth for tin 11*l.* per fm. In the 65, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 22*l.* per fm. In the 54, east of shaft, we have met with the cross-course that has thrown the lode south, and we have now commenced to open in that direction. In the 54, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12*l.* per fathom. In the 44, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 10*l.* per fathom; we have four men engaged sinking a winze in bottom of this level, and which for speed is going down on the cross-course, consequently very little of the lode will be seen, with the exception of being in its ends throughout the entire depth. In the 44, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 12*l.* per fm. In the 34, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 7*l.* per fathom. We have resumed the driving of the 24 cross-cut south, and also the driving of an end west at the adit level, on what we at present consider Pryor's lode, and should this prove to be so we cannot fail meeting with it in the above cross-cut.

WHEAL KITTY (Uny Lelant).—Wm. Williams, Dec. 8: North Russoe Lode: The lode in the rise above the 140 is worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 110 is worth 7*l.* per fm.—Gowan Lode: The lode in the 80 end, east of Rogers's shaft is worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70, east of Rogers's shaft is worth 6*l.* per fm. The stope over the 70, west of Rogers's shaft, is worth 70*l.* per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL MARGERY.—R. James, W. Rogers, Dec. 8: There is no improvement at the Wellesley part of the mine. At the American shaft, sinking below the 132 fathom level, the lode is poor. In the 132 fathom level west the lode is worth 10*l.* per fathom. No. 1 stope, in back, is worth 6*l.* per fm.; No. 2 ditto, 8*l.* per fm. In the 132 fathom level east the lode is worth 5*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope, in back, is worth 16*l.* per fathom; No. 2, ditto, 10*l.* per fathom. In the 122 fm. level west the lode is poor. The stope in bottom is worth 9*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope, in back, is worth 5*l.* per fathom; No. 2, ditto, 6*l.* per fm.; and No. 3, ditto, 6*l.* per fm. In the 122 east the lode is worth 2*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope, in back, is worth 8*l.* per fm.; No. 2, ditto, 8*l.* per fm. In the 110 east the lode is worth 2*l.* per fm. The stope in back is worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 110 Nos. 1 and 2 stopes are worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 100 west the lode is worth 6*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope, in back, is worth 5*l.* per fm.; No. 2, ditto, 7*l.* per fm.; and No. 3, ditto, 9*l.* per fm. No other change since our last.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Peter Clymo, Henry Hodge, Josh. Harris, James Stevens, Dec. 7: Clymo's shaft is sunk 5 fathoms under the 200. The cross-cut in this level is extended 3½ fathoms towards the lode. In the 190, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the same level south it is 3½ feet wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 180 north it is 1½ foot wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. In the same level south it is 4 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 170 south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom. In the same level, north of Pollard's shaft, there is nothing new to notice since last reported on. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as for some time past. We sold, on the 6th inst., two parcels of lead ores, No. 1 (computed) 70 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Williyams, and Co., at 28*l.* 12s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2 (computed) 25 tons, to Messrs. the Trustees of the Treffry Estate, at 11*l.* 10s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL NORRIS.—John Andrews: Carter's shaft is sunk 6 fms. 5 ft

100 sacks of stuff; by erecting such a stamps this deposit can be worked at a great profit for many years to come, as there is a large quantity of it laid open, and it can be conveyed from the works to the stamps at a very small cost, being about 400 yards by rail, when large and regular returns can be made.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Dec. 7: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 18 in. wide, and yielding excellent stones of rich copper ore; the ground about the lode is of a most favourable character, and we expect an improvement at this point. The sump-winze is down to the 70, and we have commenced driving east towards the shaft from the ore ground sunk through in the winze; we calculate on this level laying open good tribute ground. We have set a pitch in the bottom of the 60, at 6s. 8d. in 1l. In the 40 cross-cut north we have a great increase of water, and we expect soon to cut the Old Unity lode, which a little farther west has yielded many thousand pounds worth of tin and copper. In the 60 west we are driving by the side of the lode, and expect to meet with cross-course soon, west of which, at the 40, the lode has a very promising appearance. Our prospects altogether are very good, and improvements may be reasonably expected.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coads, Dec. 3: We have sold to-day 12 tons 16 cwts. 1 qr. 1 lb. of black tin, and hope to sell on Dec. 17 about 14 tons more.

WHEAL VLOW.—J. Tonkin, Dec. 6: In the engine shaft, now down 9 fms. below the 10, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom. In the winze 6 fms. west, below the 10, now down 5 fathoms, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 20l. per fathom. In the 10 west the end is just now in the run of tin ground gone down in the adit, worth about 6l. per fathom, and will probably improve. We sold 93l. of tin yesterday, raised from 2¼ fathoms sinking in the shaft, and 2¼ fathoms sinking in the winze—5 fathoms, giving an average value of the ground sunk in November of 18l. per fathom, average cost of sinking 9l. 10s. per fathom.

*** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is published, which contains—Papers on Slate and Stone Quarrying Machinery; Life and Death in the Mines; England's Early Engineers; Copper Mining—Devon Great Consols; Ore Crushing and Washing Machinery (illustrated); Utilising Small Coal, and Refuse Tinned Iron; Remarkable Steam-Boiler; Petroleum; Reports from various Foreign Mines; Quarterly Sales; Miscellaneous Scientific News, &c.

MUNTZ, E. G., METAL BROKER,
32, PARADISE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, DEC. 7, 1864.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected....p. ton	92	0	0	95	0	0
Tough cake..... „	89	0	0	93	0	0
Tile..... „	89	0	0	93	0	0
Burra Burra .... „	93	10	0	96	0	0
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	1	0	1	0	¼
ditto tube ..... „	0	1	1	—		
Sheathing & bolts p. ton	98	0	0	—		
Bottoms ..... „	104	0	0	—		
Old (Exchange).... „	91	0	0	—		

IRON.	Per Ton.					
Bars Welsh, in London..	7	12	6	7	15	0
Ditto, to arrive	7	12	6	—		
Nail rods	8	10	0	—		
„ Stafford. in London	9	2	6	10	5	0
Bars ditto	9	0	0	11	0	0
Hoops ditto	9	17	6	10	10	0
Sheets, single	10	12	6	11	0	0
Pig No. 1, in Wales....	4	10	0	—		
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5	0	6
Bars, common, ditto....	6	15	0	7	0	0
Do., merch., Tyne or Tees	7	15	0	8	0	0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	6	15	0	7	0	0
Ditto Swed. in London.	11	10	0	—		
To arrive	11	10	0	—		
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	11	6	2	17	6
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9	6	—		
Ditto, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	6	2	5	6
Railway chairs.....	5	10	0	5	15	0
„ spikes.....	11	0	0	12	0	0

LEAD.						
English Pig, ordny. soft	20	10	0	—		
Ditto (WB)	22	5	0	—		
Ditto sheet	21	0	0	21	5	0
Ditto red lead	22	0	0	—		
Ditto white	26	0	0	26	5	0
Ditto patent shot.....	23	0	0	23	10	0
Spanish	19	10	0	—		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

BRASS.	Per. lb.	
Sheets	9½d.	—
Wire	9d.	—
Tubes	9¾d.	—

STEEL.	Per Ton.					
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0	15	16	0
„ (hammered).	16	0	0	18	0	0
Ditto in faggo's.....	17	0	0	18	0	0
English, Spring	19	0	0	23	0	0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44	0	0	—		
„ Spindle	30	0	0	—		
QUICKSILVER (per bottle).	8	0	0	nom.		

SPELTER.	Per Ton.					
Foreign	20	5	0	20	10	0
To arrive	20	10	0	—		

ZINC.						
In sheets	26	10	0	—		

TIN.						
English, blocks	101	0	0	—		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	102	0	0	—		
Ditto, Refined	106	0	0	—		
Banca	94	0	0	95	0	0
Straits	92	0	0	93	0	0

TIN-PLATES.*						
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	7	0	1	10	0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	13	0	1	16	0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	5	0	1	7	0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	11	0	1	13	0
IC Coke ..... „	1	2	6	1	3	6
IX Ditto..... „	1	8	6	1	9	6
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	10	0	—		

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing...p. lb.	8d.–			8¼d.		
Sheets.....p. lb.	8d.–			8½d.		
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	7	0	0	7	10	0

REMARKS.—The Metal Market during the past week has exhibited few features of interest. Business still remains dull and inactive, and although there is more hope for the future than was entertained some time since, yet the present position of the market is by no means encouraging. However, after such a commercial crisis as we have just passed through, we cannot expect any very immediate return to activity and vigour, but must patiently wait for its gradual return; and this we have no doubt, now that the turn has come, will in due course be developed. The present season of the year is unfavourable to any very great improvement in commercial affairs, as it is generally the case at this time of the year that merchants are desirous of closing up all outstanding engagements as much as possible, and not to enter into any fresh operations. We must, therefore, wait until the turn of the year before we shall see a very greatly improved state of business; but we shall be much disappointed if the new year does not open under much more favourable auspices than at present are apparent. Although no further reduction has yet been made in the Bank rate of discount, we trust that before the year closes this will be done, and that with increased ease in the money market the metal trade will once again revive and flourish.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has continued to improve, and prices are still rather firmer; manufactured cannot now be obtained under 98l., and tough cake and tile have sold at 89l. to 90l.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the demand for manufactured iron has not increased to the extent that was expected in consequence of the reduction in the rate of discount. The American orders continue very small, and hardly have any effect at all upon the trade, and foreign orders generally are also small, and there is no doubt that buyers are hoping for a reduction in the price at the preliminary meeting, to be held at the end of the month; if, however, any reduction in prices is is to be made the wages of the men, which are now disproportionately high, must also be reduced. In Welsh there has been no improvement in the trade since last week, and the demand from the principal markets continues about the same. There are a fair number of orders on the books of the ironmasters, and the works are moderately well employed. The American orders still continue small, and the orders given out by London houses are now competed for by Staffordshire makers; and the result is that prices are not quite so firm. Rails are quoted at 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d. at the works. In Swedish iron no alteration has occurred. In Scotch pig-iron the fluctuations during the week have been exceedingly trifling, varying between 50s. 4½d. to 50s. 6d. cash, and 50s. 9d. to 50s. 10½d. one month; and throughout the week generally the market has been very quiet. The last advices from Glasgow, however, state that an extensive business was done at 50s. 4½d. cash; but on late 'Change the tone became a degree firmer, upon the announcement that the Bank of France had reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent., and a few thousand tons changed hands at 50s. 6d. cash, and 50s. 10½d. one month, at which rates buyers remained.

LEAD.—The market continues steady, with a moderate demand; prices remain unaltered.

TIN.—Foreign has continued still to decline, and transactions in Straits have taken place at 92l. cash, small quantities full prompt at 94l. 10s. Banca has been sold at 94l. usual terms, and may now be quoted from 94l. to 95l. English remains unaltered.

SPELTER.—The market remains very dull, and transactions are exceedingly limited; the price has given way to 20l. 5s., 20l. 10s. on the spot.

STEEL.—No change of any kind has occurred.

TIN-PLATES.—The trade remains in about the same state as last week, the orders in the market for charcoal being very few, but coke command a better enquiry, and are more readily disposed of.

QUICKSILVER without alteration.

GLASGOW, DEC. 8.—The market to-day has been steady. Business done at 50s. 4½d. and 50s. 6d., cash. At the close there were sellers at 50s. 7½d., buyers at 50s. 6d. No. 1 g.m.b., 51s. 6d.; No. 3, 50s. 6d.

SCOTTISH MATTERS.—The coal trade in the western district has become brisk, and has obtained a considerable expansion lately, from two causes. One of these is the opening of railway communication to Leith Docks, by which coal can now be shipped there as well as at Granton, so that Wishaw coal is now taking the place of Fifeshire and Lothian coal in ports in the East of Scotland, where the Fife and Lothian coalmasters had formerly a monopoly. The other cause is the Fife collieries having agreed, on the representation of their miners, to restrict their work to a maximum of 3s. per day, thus reducing the output of coal one-fourth. The result is that the Fife collieries can no longer supply the constantly increasing demand for coal to the north of Perth. Hundreds of tons of Wishaw coal now go daily *via* Perth to the North by railway as far as Inverness and Aberdeen.

MIDDLESBRO', DEC. 8.—Our market is steady at last week's prices. During the past week good orders have been given out by consumers for present and forward delivery. There is also a good demand for shipment. To-day's prices are—warrants, 47s., nominally; No. 1, 49s. 6d.; No. 3, 46s. 6d.; and No. 4, 45s. 6d., cash.

BIRMINGHAM, DEC. 9.—Rylands' "Iron Circular" reports no change in prices. Several sales have been effected. The mills are at work with some orders for over Christmas.

BOSTON, NOV. 21.—There have been sales of English Cannel Coal at $25 to $26 per ton, cash. Sydney and Pictou are quiet, and prices are nominally $12·50 to $13 per ton, cash. Anthracite has been in steady retail demand at $13 to $14 per ton. The market for Pig-iron is firm, with a steady demand. Sales of Scotch, Gartsherrie, and other brands, No. 1, at $65; and American at $62 to $65 per ton, cash. Bar-iron is quiet, and prices are firm, with small sales as wanted.

NEW YORK, NOV. 23.—The market for Foreign Coal is unsettled, the supply moderate, the demand good; the sales are 200 tons Liverpool Cannel and 290 tons Pensly Cross Cannel, at terms not made public. Domestic is in good supply and steady. Cumberland is selling and deliverable at Georgetown and Baltimore at $10·50; Scranton is saleable at $9 and $11—the latter the retail price; Lehigh is firmer at $10·50; Lackawanna is quiet at $10 wholesale, and $11 for retail from yard; and other kinds at $11 to $12 per ton. American Ingot Copper has been in less active demand, and prices have declined; sales at 47c. to 48c. for Lake and Baltimore. New sheathing and yellow metal are without change; the demand is moderate; sales at 65c. for the former, and 50c. for the latter. There has been more activity in the market for Scotch Pig-iron, but there is no essential change in price: we quote No. 1 at $60 to $65. American ditto was in moderate request at $58 to $60 for English. Bar is steady at $175 to $190 for common, and $190 to $205 for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 25.—The Iron Trade is less active, and business has been dull this week. There has been little enquiry for pig-metal, and holders are free sellers at previous quoted rates, with rather more disposition on the part of the makers to realise, and about 2500 tons have been disposed of, mostly in small lots, at $50 to $55 for forge, and $58 to $60 for foundry, including 900 tons Glendon mottled and white, at $57; 150 tons Crane No. 3, at $55; 400 tons of low grade, on terms kept private; 1200 tons forge also sold at the close of last week, to go West, at equal to $53 delivered here—all cash. There is little movement in blooms or boiler-plates, and the demand for manufactured iron generally is very light, with but few new orders coming in. At Pittsburg there was a fair demand for Pig-iron. The market, however, is void of speculation, sales being confined to the legitimate want of consumers, as mixtures for stock on hands. In foundry iron the demand is light, and with accumulating stocks the feeling is heavy; the reported sales aggregate about 3500 tons, mostly grey forge, at $60 to $65 cash and four months, and charcoal at $70 to $77, the latter for a favourite brand, and mostly on time. Juniata blooms sold at $160, cinder ditto at $135, and malleable iron at $105 per ton, cash. Copper is less active, and sales have been limited at 48c. to 50c. for ingot, and 65c. for sheets and bolts, with moderate sales. For Coal the market is dull for the season, and prices without any quotable change, the scarcity of suitable vessels limiting operations very materially. Orders come in slowly from the East, but there is no accumulation of stock. For Petroleum the market is firmer, owing to the late rise in gold, but with light receipts and stocks, both here and elsewhere. There is very little movement to note in crude or refined in bond; the former is very scarce, and sales of 500 bbls. are reported at $44 to $45 per gallon, at which rates it is wanted; but the latter is quiet, and held at 69c. to 70c., which is above the views of buyers. Of free oil the sales have been to a fair extent at 87c. to 88c., which rates are now generally refused for prime lots. The week's receipts are—Barrels crude, 2640; barrels refined, 2900. The market at Pittsburg has been moderately active this week; the receipts reach about 3350 bbls. the largest for some days, the demand being mostly for heavy oil, with sales of crude to some extent at 32½c. to 40c. per gallon for light and heavy oil, packages returned. Of refined oil no sales are reported, and prices are nominal.—*United States Railroad and Mining Register.*

Without any particular animation in the MINING SHARE MARKET, a fair amount of business has been transacted since our last, but there is no very material alteration in prices. We understand there is a better demand for tin, and we only hope it may result in an advance in the price of ore. A rise of 10l. per ton would be an enormous boon to many mines, and create a better feeling throughout the share market generally. East Caradon shares have been firmer, and more in demand, leaving off 19 to 20. The 80 cross-cut south, going towards the south lode, has got into easier and more favourable ground, and we hope, therefore, it will not be long before the lode is met with; other parts of the mine are poor. Wheal Basset, 95 to 100; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit on two months of 828l. 5s. 3d., and a dividend of 1l. 10s. per share (768l.) was declared, leaving 1468l. 11s. 1d. in hand. The ends on Geisler's lode are worth in the aggregate 27l. per fm. for tin; Williams's lode, 33l. per fm. for copper. The mine altogether seems to be looking much better, and the next dividend will be larger than the present. East Grenville shares have fluctuated rather more than usual. Shares opened 5⅜ to 5⅛, and continued pretty firm till Wednesday, when they declined, and leave off 5 to 5¼. A winze has been commenced below the 65 worth, according to the agent's report, 5 to 6 tons of copper ore per fathom, which speaks well for the 75—and this end has also improved; while the 65 west is getting into another shoot of ore.

Wheal Grenville shares have been flat, without any change whatever at the mine, and leave off 4¼ to 4⅛. Wheal Crebor shares have been in great demand all the week, and leave off 40s. to 42s. 6d.; an attempt was made to get the price down upon Wednesday's report, which showed a falling off in the 96 west, through a temporary splice in the end, but the shares soon rallied again. North Roskear shares have improved, and are rather more in demand at 18 to 20. Clifford Amalgamated shares are flatter at 32⅛ to 33⅛. Great Wheal Vor shares have been in good request up to 36⅜, and leave off 35⅛ to 36⅛. North Shepherds shares also in demand at 3⅛ to 4; the shaft is now sinking on the course of the lode, so that from the present indications lead may be met with any day. West Chiverton shares have been more freely offered at 57⅛ to 62⅛. St. Day United shares are flat at 22s. 6d. to 25s. Camborne Vean, 2⅛ to 2⅜; Great Laxey, 19 to 20. Grambler and St. Aubyn shares have been in request at 6 to 6⅛. East Russell shares have been flatter, and leave off 5 to 5⅛. East Lovell shares 15⅛ to 16.

Frank Mills shares have been largely dealt in, at 5⅛ to 5⅛; Carn Camborne, 25s. to 27s. 6d.; East Basset, 49 to 51; East Carn Brea, 6⅜ to 6⅜; East Vor shares have been largely dealt in, as high as 45s., and leave off 40s. to 42s. 6d.; Hallenbeagle, 3⅛ to 3⅜; Hingston Down, 4⅛ to 4⅜; Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Marke Valley shares in demand, and advanced to 5⅛, 5⅛; Nangiles, 22 to 24; North Basset, 20s. to 25s. North Chiverton, 2 to 2⅛; this mine continues to open well. Wheal Albert, 2 to 2⅛; we referred to this mine last week, but were ignorant at the time of the amount paid on the shares, or the price; we now find the mine is in 3000 shares, 1l. 5s. paid up. North Crofty, 2⅛ to 3; North Downs, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 2 to 2⅛. Providence Mines, 35 to 37; at the meeting a dividend of 1l. per share was declared. South Crofty, 12⅛ to 17⅛; Tincroft, 16 to 17; West Caradon shares flat, at 5 to 5⅛; West Seton, 205 to 210; West Tolgus, 55 to 60; Wheal Basset and Grylls, 10 to 11; Wheal Buller, 11 to 12; Wheal Chiverton, 5⅜ to 6⅛; Wheal Harriett, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Wheal Mary Ann, 13 to 14; Wheal Seton, 200 to 205; Wheal Trelawny, 18. East Rosewarne, 2⅛ to 2⅜; the lode in King's shaft is worth 24l. per fathom; the stopes throughout the mine are looking well. At Kelly Bray, the lode in the bottom of the 25 improves going east, now worth 50l. per fathom. South Chiverton, 2⅜ to 2⅛.

On the Stock Exchange an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Basset, 50, 48⅛; East Lovell, 16, 15⅛; Great Wheal Vor, 35⅛, 35⅛, 36, 36⅛, 36⅛, 36⅛; East Caradon, 19; North Downs, ⅛, ⅛; East Grenville, 5⅛; East Wheal Russell, 5⅛; Grenville, 4⅛; West Chiverton, 60, 61; Wheal Ludcott, ⅜, ⅜. In Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛, 1⅛; Fortuna, 3⅛; St. John del Rey, 36, 35; Alamillos, 1⅛, 1⅛; Anglo-Brazilian Gold, ⅛; Cape Copper, 10⅛, 10⅛; Mariquita, ⅛; Cobre Copper, 27⅛.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday 69 fresh ships arrived. The demand was not so active as last week, and upon second-class house coals lower prices were, in a few instances, submitted to. Hartley's and manufacturers' without alteration. Best house coal, 22s. 6d. to 23s.; seconds, 21s. to 22s.; Hartley's, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.; manufacturers', 16s. to 18s. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 33 arrivals. There was a steady business in all descriptions of coal at about last prices.—On Friday 57 fresh arrivals came forward. First-class house coal was in demand at last prices, but second sorts were a little lower. Hartley's gave way 6d. per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 23s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 23s.; Haswell Wallsend, 22s. 9d.; Framwellgate Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Heugh Hall Wallsend, 21s. 9d.; South Kelloe Wallsend, 21s. 9d.; Hasting's Hartley, 18s. 3d.: 5½ cargoes unsold; 265 ships at sea.

THE LONDON COAL TRADE.—For the month of November the quantity of coal, coke, &c., entered in the port of London was 476,524 tons 8 cwts., against 486,700 tons 6 cwts. for November, 1863, or a decline of 10,185 tons 18 cwts. Of this large tonnage 218,139 tons 18 cwts. were brought by the various railways having access to the metropolis, 481 tons 10 cwts. by canal, and 257,903 tons from Newcastle and other northern collieries. The seaborne coal trade has declined from 302,734 tons in Nov., 1863, to 257,903 tons for the past month of 1864. The railway traffic in coal and coke during the present year shows the utmost activity. From 1,613,029 tons 8 cwts. for the 11 months ending Nov. 30, 1863, it had advanced to 2,118,418 tons 1 cwt. for the same period of 1864, being an increase of no less than 505,388 tons 13 cwts. The canal supply has fallen off from 9052 tons 5 cwts. in 1863, to 8224 tons 5 cwts. in 1864. The seaborne trade has been far less active this year than it was last. From Jan. 1, 1863, to Nov. 30 in the same year, 8771 ships brought 2,995,642 tons; while for the same period of the present year the ships entered were 7510, and the tonnage 2,820,357, thus being a decrease of 1264 ships and 175,285 tons. Notwithstanding this, the gross total from all sources is larger than in 1863, when the total tonnage for the first 11 months was 4,617,723 tons 13 cwts.; this year, up to Nov. 30, it was 4,936,999 tons 6 cwts.

THE AMERICAN COAL TRADE.—The demand for coal in the Pennsylvania basin is gradually falling off, and although the season has continued late it seems probable that by the end of the year the increase upon 1863 will be quite unimportant. The decrease upon the week ending Nov. 18 was 27,500 tons, and for the year to same date the increase is now only 687,657 tons. It is considered that unless the weather should continue unusually mild but few of the vessels will make another trip. The coal production of the States in 1860 was 15,500,0000 tons, of which 9,500,000 tons were anthracite; three-fourths of the coal is produced by Pennsylvania.

The Tapton Colliery, Coke, and Iron Company, with a capital of 200,000l., in shares of 10l. each, has issued its prospectus, the object of the undertaking being to purchase the plant and leases of the Tapton New Colliery Company, at Chesterfield, and the leases of adjoining estates, to extend the present colliery workings, and lease the ironstone connected therewith, and to erect blast-furnaces and other appliances for smelting purposes. The purchase-money is provisionally fixed at 26,000l.; it is considered that 12,000l. will be required during the first year for the cost of a new shaft, and completion of collieries, including 30 workmen's cottages, and 7000l. for working capital. It is estimated that with this outlay a return of 26 per cent. per annum may be obtained, taking the output of coal at 2500 tons per week, and the profit at 2s. per ton. Mr. W. Goodwin, who has been acquainted with the coal field for 30 years, and Mr. W. Holford, the managing partner of the present firm, have reported favourably upon the prospects of the enterprise. The profit of 2s. per ton is realised in moderate times only, and when the slack is coked and sent into the market.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2144 tons of ore were sold, realising 12,447l. 10s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 122l. 16s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 5l. 16s.; quantity of fine copper, 149 tons 7 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Nov. 10....	2675	£121 10 0	6½....	£5 3 0	15s.10d.	£79 4 0
„ 17....	5111	134 11 0	5	3 19 0	15 11	79 12 0
„ 24....	3247	125 16 0	6	4 17 6	16 1	80 7 6
Dec. 1....	3033	123 17 0	6½....	5 7 6	16 2	81 18 6
„ 8....	2144	122 16 0	7	5 16 0	16 8	80 6 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1l. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 3l. 12s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. 6d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1323 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 19,556l. 17s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 100l. 4s.; average produce, 17; average price per ton, 14l. 15s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 224 tons 18 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Nov. 8	1667	£100 4 6	14 7–16.	£12 4 0	16s.11d....	£84 11 6
Dec. 6	1323	100 4 0	17	14 15 6	17 5	86 19 0

Compared with the last sale, which is also the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2l. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 8d. Of the 1323 tons sold on Tuesday, 582 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 12 1-16, and sold at an average standard of 104l. 7s.=10l. 7s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 741 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 20⅞, and sold at an average standard of 98l. 6s.=18l. 5s. per ton of ore. On December 20 there will be offered for sale 1863 tons, from Cobre, Cape Copper, Cuba, Berehaven, Connorree, Cappagh, Chili, Newfoundland, &c.

At the North Treskerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for September and October showed a credit balance of 105l. 9s. 8d. The services of Mr. J. Sims as joint engineer were dispensed with, and Mr. T. James is to be the sole engineer of the mine. Captains R. Pryor, J. Tregoning, and T. Jenkin, say—"Our ends, on the whole, are not rich, but not at all unkindly; and looking at the great improvement which has taken place in the bottom part of the mine, together with the chance of cutting productive lodes in the 67 and 57 fms. level cross-cuts, we think the day is not far distant when such discoveries will be made as will again place us in a dividend position."

At South Wheal Seton meeting, on Dec. 1, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1271l. 15s. 6d. A call of 3l. per share was made. [The agents' report appears among the Mining Correspondence.]

At the East Clogau Gold Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. Lysley in the chair), a resolution was passed authorising the directors to make such calls as might be necessary for the erection of reduction works, if they considered that step advisable. Details in another column.

At the Devon Copper Mine meeting, held at Tavistock, on Monday (Mr. Albert Smith in the chair), a call of 2s. per share was made, which not only provides for the working cost, but places the finances in a thoroughly healthy position. Capt. J. Hitchins was appointed resident manager, subject to the general superintendence of Capt. Neill, who continues to perform his duties as visiting agent. Capt. Neill's report was considered highly satisfactory, and the meeting expressed itself well pleased with the progress made, and fully confident in the prospects of the undertaking.

At the West Sharp Tor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for August, September, and October, showed a cash balance of 107l. 1s. 5d., and there are arrears of calls amounting to 45l.; but the merchants' bills for three months, amounting to 251l. 17s. 3d., remain unpaid. A call of 3l. per share was made. Capt. William Richards, in his report, congratulated the shareholders on the improved and promising prospects of the mine.

At Wheal Emily Henrietta adjourned meeting, on Monday, it was resolved to stop the north part of the mine immediately, and invite tenders for taking down and removing the engine-house and engine to the new shaft. The purser was ordered to sue defaulters forthwith.

At the Devon Copper Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. A. Smith in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending October showed a debit balance of 88l. 19s. 3d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 117l. 1s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Thomas Neill reported upon the various points of operation.

At Trelyon Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending October showed a debit balance of 665l. 5s. 9d. The loss on the three months' working was 252l. 18s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capts. James and Pooley reported that they would probably make but a small loss on the current quarter. They have 76 men now employed underground.

At the East Wheal Agar meeting, on Thursday, Mr. Collins (of Liskeard), was appointed purser.

At Sortridge Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending with costs for October showed a balance of loss of 1168l. 2s. 11d. The general balance-sheet showed a credit balance of 81l. 13s. 3d. The report of the manager (Capt. James Richards) stated that the driving of the 20 east and the cross-cut were objects of considerable importance, as in all probability they will lead to the opening up of some ore ground to come away whilst the new work is being carried out, and judging from the promising appearance of the lodes, in connection with the cross-course and elvan, he was firmly of opinion that if his recommendations were approved of and carried out they would lead to very satisfactory results. In all probability another lode near the elvan would be reached in about three months' time. They hoped to be able to sample the usual quantity of ore—30 tons bi-monthly, at a cost of 30l. per month. Mr. Champion stated that the mine had been inspected by Capt. Neill (of the Devon and Cornwall United Mines), whose report induced him to suggest that the company should be wound-up. The Chairman, without wishing to influence the opinion of shareholders one way or the other, said his opinion was the same as it always had been—that it was quite possible another bunch of ore would be met with, and as the mine was now provided with good machinery and plant, if another bunch of ore should be found the shareholders would receive a remuneration much greater than when the mine was young; therefore, he took it that the chances of obtaining that result were worth more than the present average outlay of 4s. per share per annum; but at the same time he did not wish to bias the opinion of shareholders.—Mr. Latimer considered that the successful result recently realised at the Devon and Cornwall Mines was an important point to the shareholders in Sortridge to consider.—Mr. C. Richardson was certainly of opinion that the weight of testimony was in favour of continuing operations.—The report having been ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts passed and allowed, a resolution was put that a special general meeting be convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of stopping the mine, when an amendment was put that the operations should be continued, and that a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made. The amendment was put to the meeting and carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Beariz Tin Streaming Company special general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Edward Henry Pember in the chair), Mr. Alexander Strachan (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman referred to the object for which the meeting was called—to confirm the resolution creating 10,000l. preference share capital, passed at the special general meeting held on Nov. 15. The Chairman then proposed the confirmation of that resolution, which was seconded and carried unanimously. The recent despatches received from Captain Bray, the company's mining manager in Spain, were read, and considered of an encouraging and satisfactory character. Mr. F. Wilson proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, for their exertions in behalf of the company, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Birch Tor & Vitifer, £2.	East Vor, £2¼.	Hingston, £4 6s. 3d.
Bedford United, £2¼.	East Russell, £5 3s. 9d.	Kelly Bray. 18s.
Bailer, £11.	East Lovell, £15¼.	Nangilles, £23.
East Caradon, £19¾.	Frank Mills, £5¼.	South Tolgus, £31¼.
East Carn Brea, £6¾.	Gawton, 8s.	West Chiverton, £61¼.
East Basset, £51¼.	Great Laxey, £30.	Wheal Seton, £207.
East Grenville, £5 3s. 9d.	Great Wheal Vor, £36¼.	Wheal Crebor, £2 1s. 6d.
East Gunnis Lake, 10s.	Hallenbeagale, £3¾.	Wheal Uny, £3¾.

And is a BUYER of:—

North Robert, 6d.	Lady Bertha, 8s.	New Birch Tor, 37s. 6d.
East Russell, £5.	Wheal Edward, 8s. 6d.	East Lovell, £15¼.
Kelly Bray, 13s.	West Vor.	West Caradon, £5.

An OFFER WANTED for—

Fortune (Gold).	Prosper (Breage).	Bedol-Aur.

T. ROSEWARNE, from his long practical experience in Devon and Cornwall, is enabled to give sound advice to parties about to operate.

December 9, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, MINING SHAREDEALER, No. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange.)

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close market prices, in—

Great Laxey.	East Providence.	Tincroft.
Wheal Seton.	Great Fortune.	East Lovell.
Providence.	North Basset.	Chiverton.
East Caradon.	Clifford Amalgamated.	East Chiverton
Wheal Mary Ann.	North Treskerby.	East Carn Brea.
Great Wheal Vor.	East Vor.	Kelly Bray.
East Basset.	Nangiles.	Lady Bertha.
Wheal Grenville.	Wheal Trelawny.	Pendeen, &c., &c.

Telegrams promptly attended to.—Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MINING SHARES REQUIRED:—

1 East Basset, £48.	5 East Caradon, £19.	5 Grambler, £5¼.
5 Clifford Amalgamated, £32¼.	10 Wheal Rose, £32¼.	20 North Chiverton, £2.
	2 West Tolgus, £57.	10 Great Wh. Vor, £36¼.

Apply to WM. MICHELL, 42, Cornhill, London, E.C.

LONG RAKE MINE.—SIR,—Having noticed in the MINING JOURNAL of the 3d inst. an advertisement, in which Mr. Wm. Ward announces that he has "been appointed" secretary to the above mine, I consider it my duty, as a member of the committee, to contradict that statement. A meeting of shareholders has been convened for Tuesday, the 13th inst., to elect a secretary. WM. MICHELL.

42, Cornhill, London, E.C., December 9, 1864.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

Bedol-Aur.	North Pool.	North Treskerby.
Bryntail.	North Rosewarne.	Tincroft.
Camborne Vean.	North Shepherds.	Vale of Towy.
Caradon Hill.	Great Fortune.	West Wheal Grylls.
Copper Hill.	Wheal Grenville.	Wheal Hearle.
Crane.	Chiverton.	Wheal Ludcott.
East Rosewarne.	Uny.	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).
Trimley Hall.	Crebor.	Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
Great Laxey.	Wheal Mary Ann.	Wheal Tremayne.
Kelly Bray.	Great South Chiverton.	Wheal Unity.
Lady Bertha.	Prosper United.	East Lovell.
North Frances.	South Gorland.	Great South Tolgus.
East Basset.	New Clifford.	Great Wheal Metal.

Recommended for immediate investment:—East Wheal Vor and West Great Work; both these mines are in the same district, and well worth attention.

A selected list of *bona fide* shares for investment forwarded gratis.

Current Daily Price List may be obtained as usual.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREDEALER, 77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

All marketable securities dealt in at the closest prices.

The present depressed prices of many mining shares offer to speculators such an opportunity as occurs only once in many years. East Wheal Vor shares (from its close proximity to the best tin mine in England) are being rapidly absorbed. North Chiverton continues to open up better than expectation, and is undoubtedly the next best mine in the West Chiverton district. Several other mines demand the immediate attention of those who wish to invest.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C.

Having had 25 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.

Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines, also the Camborne and Illogan districts.

A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.

Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

HARRIS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 15, GEORGE STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

HARRIS and Co. having made special arrangements for transacting every kind of business in the Stock and Shares of Mines, Ironworks, and other Industrial Companies, are prepared to effect, at the closest prices, purchases or sales of such stock on commission. As they transact a purely commission business, they are prepared, in every case, to give the names of principals.

In transacting their business HARRIS and Co. beg to state that they make it a rule not to be themselves connected with any concern as promoters, or placers of stock; they endeavour to make themselves acquainted with every available information on the intrinsic merits of all stocks, but avoid identifying themselves with any particular undertaking,

With respect to stock in mines and ironworks, HARRIS and Co. have made arrangements to secure the very best and earliest information that can be had from the seats of operation. In the metallic mining districts of Cornwall and Devon, Wales, Shropshire, and the Isle of Man, of the Midland Counties, of Yorkshire and the Northern Counties, and of Ireland, they have agents and correspondents among the best-informed persons. They have also full and special information of all facts affecting the interests of every company connected with the Coal and Iron districts.

HARRIS and Co. have correspondents in New York, Boston (U.S.), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Philadelphia, San Francisco, Melbourne, and Adelaide, by which they are in a position to buy and sell American and Australian stocks for European buyers, or European stocks for American or Australian buyers, on unusually advantageous terms.

HARRIS and Co. issue a circular to their clients on the first and third Wednesday in each month, which, for the convenience of their foreign and colonial correspondents and customers, is registered at the Post Office for transmission abroad.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER, 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

TRESAVEAN AND TRETHARRUP, which is situated to the west of the old mine, that paid profits to the late adventurers of over one million sterling, and the shares were freely bought and sold at £2800 per share, then in 96 shares. The operations of the present company for the last four years have been confined to extending the shallow and deep adits to the west of Wheal Boys engine-shaft, which is in undeveloped ground below the 12 fm. level, in the deep adit. At this point a great change has taken place in the strata, the lode going east of shaft producing from 3 to 7 tons of ore per fathom, and improving in depth. The shallow adit level is driven 90 fms. west of shaft, and has just passed through the cross-course that influenced the lode and made the ore in Wheal Brewer and Trethellan; those two mines gave a profit of over £600,000 at a shallow depth. The 12 fm. level, under the shallow adit, has been driven 6 fms. west of Brewer cross-course, through a beautiful lode of gossan, red oxide and grey copper ore, of the same character as that in Wheal Brewer, and worth at intervals 1½ ton per fathom. A winze just commenced sinking in the bottom of this level is daily improving, and when taken down on Friday, the 2d inst., was valued at 50*l.* per fathom. It would not surprise me to find the lode increase to double the size and value in the next 5 fms. sinking, by extending a cross-cut south 12 fms. from this point! Michael's lode, which was so productive in the old mine, stands whole to the surface—a very important point.

I can now congratulate my co-adventurers on this valuable property, and my clients who purchased shares through my recommendation in April last at £1 10s. per share. Those who like to sell can now realise a good profit, as shares are in demand at £9 to £10. I still recommend my clients, however, not to sell, but buy more; they are safe for a further rise. Consider such a property as this selling for only £5000, situated in one of the finest districts in Cornwall. I shall not be surprised to find these shares at £50 during the year 1865.

I recommend, in progressive mines, North Chiverton, at £2¼, and North Grambler, at £2 per share. In dividend mines, Clifford, Great Wheal Vor, Tincroft, Trelawny, and Wheal Seton; all these are held by first-class capitalists, and without risk to the purchasers.

P.S. Friday.—I have just received a telegram that the lode is still holding good.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO. (Late LEIGH, MOLYNEUX, and Co.), MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, or otherwise. Especial attention is given as to buying and selling mining shares. The latest information can be given as to present price and prospects, which they are enabled to give by daily communication with their agents in London, Devon, Cornwall, Ireland, and Wales. Mines inspected and reported upon by experienced agents, and reliable information given as to mining property.—Address, THOMAS MOLYNEUX and Co., No. 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.

MR. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, CLARENCE CHAMBERS, MANCHESTER, are at all times in a position to deal in all the market Dividend and Progressive Mine shares, and also to advise on all mining matters, being practically acquainted with the business, and having a daily communication from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

Messrs. HARVEY and Co. publish a monthly "Mining Circular," containing a valuable summary of mining information. Forwarded gratis on application.

The Circular for November contains a report on Kelly Bray, West Stray Park, and South Caradon Wheal Hooper.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (late of 48, Threadneedle-street), STOCK AND SHAREDEALER. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

FOR SALE:—30 Edward, 10s. 3d.; 10 Frank Mills, £5 3s. 9d.; 4 West Caradon, £5 8s. 9d.; 20 Lady Bertha, 13s. 6d.; 40 Kelly Bray, 14s. 3d.; 15 North Treskerby, £2¾; 20 Carn Camborne, 28s.; 10 North Shepherds, £3⅞; 40 East Vor, £2 3s. 9d.; 50 St. Day United, 23s. 6d.; 50 Vale of Towy, 4s. 9d.; 10 East Russell, £5 3s. 9d.; 50 Crebor, 40s. 9d.; 3 Great Vor, £35⅞; 5 Chiverton, £6 3s. 9d.; 20 Bryntail, £2 12s. 6d.; 50 Bedol-Aur, 9s. 9d.; 100 Great South Chiverton; 5 New Rosewarne; 20 Camborne Vean, £2 18s.; 5 East Lovell, £15 15s.; 10 East Carn Brea, £6¾; 50 Wheal Harriett, 13s. 9d.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Mr. GREENE is now on a tour of inspection of the mines in the Redruth and Gwennap districts, and will be happy to afford his friends the benefit of all the information he can obtain.

NEW CLIFFORD.—The shareholders in this adventure will be pleased to hear that an important improvement has taken place in the rich Old Treasvean Mine, which immediately adjoins it on the west, and that the Clifford Amalgamated Mines, in the east of this sett, never looked better. The Treasvean and Clifford lodes run directly through New Clifford sett.

Mr. GREEN congratulates his friends and clients who acted on advice given in his advertisements for the last 12 months as to the purchase of Great Laxey shares, which have risen from 4*l.* to 20*l.*, East Laxey, East Snaefell, and New Clifford, should be bought.

Investments in the above-named mines would be certain to pay well at present prices—viz., Great Laxey; New Clifford, 25s. to 30s.; East Laxey, 2¼; East Snaefell, 3¼.

Commission 1¼ per cent.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

All communications between this and Christmas to be addressed Padstow, Cornwall. Wellington Chambers, 75, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

WHEAL CURTIS.—FOR SALE, TEN SHARES (fully paid). No reasonable offer refused.—Address, "W. B. L.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

RHOSESMOR MINE—IMPORTANT TO ADVENTURERS.—ON SALE, SIX SHARES (6 64ths) of the ABOVE VALUABLE MINE.—Apply by letter (post paid), or personally, to Capt. ELLIS, Rhosesmor Mine, Haikyn, near Holywell.

WHEAL GRYLLS. | GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS.
EAST WHEAL VOR. | WHEAL ARTHUR.

MR. J. H. MURCHISON, of 8, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, has been APPOINTED SECRETARY of the ABOVE-NAMED MINES.

WILLIAM WATSON, Purser.

PROFITS UNPRECEDENTED.—The Clifford Amalgamated Mines have returned the enormous sum of £1,200,000, and notwithstanding the depressed state of the metal market now pay to the fortunate proprietary dividends of 10 per cent. per annum.

The richest part of these extraordinary mines is making close up to the western boundary, and immediately adjoining to the West Clifford United Mines (Limited), the shares of which are obtainable at 30s. No time should be lost in securing an interest, as a great advance in price is certain.—All further particulars may be had of Mr. JOHN R. PIKE, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF VENEZUELA (LIMITED)—GUARANTEED INTEREST 11⅛ PER CENT.—FIFTY SHARES (£10 paid) FOR SALE, or will be EXCHANGED for QUEBRADA or OTHER SHARES.—Address, "M. P.," care of Mr. Barker, news agent, 1, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

TO MASTER SINKERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are REQUIRED for the SINKING of a TWELVE FOOT SHAFT, clear within the brickwork, to a DEPTH of from THREE HUNDRED to THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YARDS.—Specifications and full particulars may be seen at the offices of Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, civil and mining engineers, Derby.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LESSEE of a FIRST-RATE COLLIERY in NORTH WALES WANTS a PARTNER, with about £2000. A mining engineer or practical colliery manager might have the management. A profit of 4s. per ton can be clearly shown on the coal raised in the royalty, which is an extensive one.—Address, "Bryn," care of Mr. H. Greenwood, advertising agent, Liverpool.

TO LANCASHIRE COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of a GOOD QUALITY LANCASHIRE COAL. Advertiser has a first-class connection amongst the largest consumers in Liverpool.—Address, "E. G.," *Journal of Commerce* office, Liverpool.

WANTED, an UNDERVIEWER for an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY.—Written applications, enclosing testimonials, and stating age and references, to be made to Mr. P. COOPER, Manager, Holmes Colliery, Rotherham.

WANTED,—A COLLIERY STEWARD. One who is capable of TAKING the DIRECTION, MAPPING, and LAYING OUT EXTENSIVE UNDERGROUND WORKS.—Application, with reference, to "K," care of Mr. Morgan, news agent, Bradford.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND TONS of IRON KENTLEDGE, to be delivered at the works of the Victoria Bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, at Battersea, in 2 cwts. to 2½ cwts. pieces. Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. PETO and BETTS, No. 9, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W., on or before Wednesday, the 14th inst., stating the price per ton, and also the time and quantities in which the deliveries can be made.—Dec. 8, 1864.

AGENCY WANTED for the SALE of TIN-PLATES, in BIRMINGHAM, WOLVERHAMPTON, and SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE. The advertiser is well acquainted with all the leading consumers, factors, and shipping houses, and if supported in price, &c., could push a large trade. The highest references, &c., given.—Address, "Ferrium," *Gazette* office, Birmingham.

AN UNDERGROUND AGENT WANTED for a LEAD MINE in the NORTH OF ENGLAND. The applicant must have had good practical experience, and should be under 40 years of age.—Address note, with testimonials enclosed, to Mr. J. R. EDDY, Carleton Grange, Skipton, Yorkshire.

WIRE ROPES FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—ONE WIRE ROPE, 196 fms. long; EIGHT ditto, each 183 fms. long; and TWO ditto, each 116 fms. long; all 4¾ in. circumference, weighing 22 lbs. per fm., and made of the best charcoal iron wire, by Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co.—Applications to be addressed Messrs. COCHRANE, GROVE, and Co., Clifton Suspension Bridge Works, Bristol, where every information can be obtained.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES.—MR. JOSEPH GREEN, for the past 14 years professional assayer to the Chester Goldsmiths' Company, UNDERTAKES the ASSAYING and ANALYSIS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL.—Assay Office, Chester.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLE, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol

N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 30th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Trelawny	50	£29 3 0	Stock & Co.

Sold on the 2d December.

Minera	100	13 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	100	13 16 6	ditto
ditto	100	13 18 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	100	13 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	30	13 16 6	ditto
ditto	31	13 18 6	ditto
ditto	11	11 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold on the 3d December.

Herodsfoot	70	30 2 6	Treffry's Trustees.

Sold on the 6th December.

Wheal Mary Ann	70	28 12 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	25	11 10 6	Treffry's Trustees.
Wheal Frank Mills	90	11 13 0	Stock & Co.
Macsysaft	70	14 1 0	Mining Co. of Ireland.
ditto	70	13 17 6	ditto

Sold on the 7th December.

Great Laxey	100	25 1 6	J. & J. Williams.

Sold on the 8th December.

Talargoch	72¼	14 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	80⅛	15 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Deep Level	12	12 14 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Golch Hill	4⅛	13 5 6	A. Eyton.
Bedol-Aur	7	13 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhosesmor	93	13 3 6	ditto
Parry's	20	13 11 0	ditto
Bryn Gwiog	40	14 3 6	ditto
Long Rake	30	13 5 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bilins	10	13 6 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhewl	12	13 8 6	ditto
Merllyn	3⅛	12 16 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pennant	12	13 2 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dog Pit	20	12 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pool Park	27	14 4 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Llanerchyraur	10¼	13 3 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llangynog United	32	12 8 0	A. Eyton.
Roman Gravels	20	13 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Trelogan	10	13 11 0	ditto
ditto	3¾	12 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cwmbyr	20	12 2 6	ditto
Dyfngwm	15½	13 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the mine.

Coolartra	4	12 1 6	Mining Co. of Ireland.
Cashel	6	13 0 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 25th November.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Wheal Sidney	5 7 1 13	£62 10 0	£ 335 10 4	—

Sold on the 1st December.

Prosper United	7 17 2 1	57 0 0	448 18 0	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	1 19 0 8	45 10 0	88 17 6	ditto

Sold on the 2d December.

Cornubia	4 0 0 0	—	250 0 0	—

Sold on the 3d December.

Phœnix	8 1 1 27	54 12 6	441 1 4	Daubuz Co.
ditto	0 15 1 10	40 0 0	30 3 6	ditto
ditto	6 14 2 26	54 12 6	367 19 8	Redruth Co.
ditto	1 1 3 22	40 0 0	43 17 10	ditto

Sold on the 5th December.

Drake Walls	14 0 0 0	—	858 0 0	—

Sold on the mine.

Gt. Wh. Busy	12 11 2 26	55 0 0	692 5 3	—
ditto	1 12 3 6	38 0 0	62 6 6	—

BLENDE.

Sold on the 2d December.

Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera	100	£5 1 6	H. Southern.
ditto	40	5 6 6	ditto
ditto	20	4 16 0	ditto
ditto	15	4 17 6	ditto
ditto	15	4 17 6	Baglilt Smelting Co.

Sold on the 7th December.

Great Laxey	300	3 11 0	J. H. Attwood.

COPPER ORES.

Sold on the 7th December.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Great Laxey	120	£4 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled November 16, and sold at Swansea December 6.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	79	12¼	£10 16 6	Ballycummisk	39	15¼	£12 16 0
ditto	116	11¾	10 0 0	ditto	25	12½	10 17 0
ditto	80	11¼	9 16 6	ditto	18	4⅝	3 14 6
ditto	64	11½	9 18 6	Concordia	33	17⅝	15 10 0
ditto	16	9⅛	7 12 6	ditto	10	27¼	24 2 6
Cape Copper	53	30	26 4 0	ditto	7	25	22 4 0
ditto	48	30⅛	25 11 6	Vic. Emanuel	55	7⅛	5 17 0
ditto	49	34⅛	29 8 6	ditto	53	7⅛	5 15 0
ditto	45	34⅛	29 7 6	Casali	41	11¼	9 9 0
ditto	41	25⅛	21 6 0	Var	31	19½	16 11 6
ditto	16	30¼	26 3 0	Piedmontese	13	9	7 9 6
ditto	9	29⅝	25 15 6	Copper slag	6	6	3 15 0
ditto	28	37⅛	31 16 0	ditto	4	8⅞	6 0 0
ditto	14	37¼	31 13 6	Cobbing	12	9⅝	7 0 0
ditto	12	28	24 2 6	ditto	6	5⅛	4 2 0
Connorree	61	33⅜	2 8 6	Copper ore	40	20	17 10 6
Precipitate	15	43½	36 15 6	Regulus	2	47½	41 8 0
Precipitate	4	22½	18 12 0	Cuba	90	14½	11 15 0
				ditto	75	14½	11 15 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	355	£3558	7 6	Var	31	£ 513	16 6
Cape Copper	334	9049	16 6	Piedmontese	13	97	3 6
Connorree ore	78	700	8 0	Copper slag	10	46	10 0
Ballycummisk	82	837	10 0	Cobbing	18	108	12 0
Concordia	50	908	8 0	Copper ore	40	701	0 0
Victor Emanuel	108	626	10 0	Regulus	2	82	16 0
Casali	41	387	9 0	Cuba	165	1938	15 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners	51½	£ 600 17 6
Freeman and Co.	140	2015 13 0
Grenfell and Sons	102	2830 8 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	71	1786 15 6
Vivian and Sons	69	1277 17 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	378	4880 14 6
Mason and Elkington	68½	1664 6 0
Bankart and Sons	144	1571 10 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	108	626 10 0
Penclawdd Copper Co.	6	42 0 0
Mona Copper Company	188	2260 5 0
Total	1326	£19,556 17 0

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, on December 30.—Cobre 100, 99, 98, 97, 89, 56, 83—Cape Copper Mining Company 55, 54, 47, 46, 45, 82, 76, 45, 35, 4—Cuba 100, 95, 13, 88, 47, 12, 5—Berehaven 92, 116—Connorree ore 103—Cappagh 40, 10—Irish ore 11—Chili regulus 8—Newfoundland 2—Oxide of copper 2—Copper sludge 5—Copper ore 3.—Total, 1363 tons,

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	12 1–16	£10 7 6	£104 7 0
Foreign	20⅝	18 5 0	98 6 0
Sale	17	£14 15 6	£100 4 0

Totals—British, 582; Foreign, 741 = 1323 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅝	£ 8 12 6	£104 19 0
Foreign	19 1–16	16 5 0	97 4 0
Sale	14 7–16	£12 4 0	£100 4 6

Totals—British, 898; Foreign, 769 = 1667 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Nov. 23, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Dec. 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	63	£6 11 6	Charlotte United	32	£6 6 0
ditto	49	4 5 0	Par Consols	94	5 17 6
ditto	46	9 3 6	ditto	53	3 1 6
ditto	45	11 5 0	Rosewarne United	56	4 14 0
ditto	43	6 15 6	ditto	35	11 3 0
ditto	41	15 18 6	Rosewarne Consols	31	13 2 6
ditto	40	11 0 6	ditto	30	13 2 6
ditto	29	8 9 6	ditto	28	5 4 0
ditto	22	4 3 0	New Treleigh	39	2 11 0
Prosper United	100	4 18 0	ditto	38	1 5 0
ditto	82	2 0 0	ditto	7	6 6 0
ditto	75	5 4 0	Great South Tolgus	41	8 11 0
ditto	45	2 15 6	ditto	40	6 0 6
ditto	28	4 2 0	Copper Hill	41	2 9 6
Carn Brea	67	4 1 6	ditto	27	7 17 6
ditto	55	4 7 6	Wheal Uny	36	4 9 6
ditto	47	7 15 0	Higgins's Ore	32	0 18 6
ditto	43	4 15 6	South Dolcoath	18	9 18 0
ditto	39	7 15 0	ditto	12	10 17 0
ditto	21	1 13 0	Champion's Ore	23	5 1 0
East Carn Brea	72	3 10 0	Wheal Agar	5	4 3 6
ditto	57	5 8 0	Tehidy	15	5 7 6
ditto	54	6 16 6	South Carn Brea	16	4 1 0
ditto	34	6 11 0	Great Wheal Alfred	13	3 5 0
Charlotte United	66	4 3 6	West Treveiyan	9	6 9 6
ditto	65	4 8 0	Crowan Consols	7	2 5 0
ditto	38	6 10 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset	378	£3973	2 0	Copper Hill	68	£ 314	2 0
Prosper United	330	1283	13 6	Wheal Uny	36	161	2 0
Carn Brea	279	1439	2 6	Higgins's Ore	32	29	12 0
East Carn Brea	217	1151	1 0	South Dolcoath	30	308	8 0
Charlotte United	201	1010	3 0	Champion's Ore	23	116	3 0
Par Consols	147	715	4 6	Wheal Agar	20	101	10 0
Rosewarne United	91	653	9 0	South Carn Brea	16	64	16 0
Rosewarne Consols	89	946	4 6	Great Wheal Alfred	13	42	5 0
New Treleigh	84	191	1 0	West Treveiyan	9	58	5 6
Great South Tolgus	81	591	11 0	Crowan Consols	7	15	15 0

Average Standard £122 16 0 | Average Produce 7

Average Price per ton £5 16 0

Quantity of Ore 2144 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 149 tons 7 cwts.

Amount of Money £12,447 10 6

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £123 17 0.—Average Produce 6

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £121 10 0.—Produce, 6¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	300½	£2469 19 9
Freeman and Co.	122	684 2 9
Grenfell and Sons	217	1539 9 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	219½	1363 10 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	428	2281 18 0
Mason and Elkington	273	1759 14 9
Bankart and Sons	73½	417 5 6
Charles Lambert	112	625 3 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	129	571 3 9
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	173	393 19 0
Penclawdd Copper Co.	96½	641 4 6
Total	2144	£12,447 10 6

NO SALE on Thursday next, December 15.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2321—East Caradon 491—Marke Valley 450—Devon and Cornwall 291—Okel Tor 216—Bedford United 194—Brookwood 137—Kelly Bray 110—Wheal Friendship 81—Bampfylde 75—North Robert 60—Calstock Consols 49—Fursdon 39—Wheal Edward 33—Lady Bertha 31—South Bedford 30—Sortridge Consols 26—Hawkmoor 15.—Opie's Ore 1.—Total, 4650 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to *recommend* mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

THE STATE OF THE MARKET.—We believe that we express a very general opinion when we say that after such a long depression in business, appearances at present indicate a great reaction; and after Christmas, if not before, there will be a large business doing in mines. Already we are daily asked to recommend sound mining investments by numbers of persons from whom we never had the pleasure of hearing before, and who seem, many of them, very sore at mining speculations; and it is not to be wondered at, from the list of mines they hold, and the prices they tell us they paid for shares; yet, so long as people will be caught by clap-trap advertisements and outrageous puffs, how is disappointment and disgust to be prevented? Disappointments in mines there will always be, because the best practical judgments must sometimes err; but there is a method of insuring against them by dividing the risk, which we have always advocated; and in recommending or noticing mines, we shall strictly confine ourselves to such as are *bona fide* and fair speculations, and under good financial and other management.

WHEAL CREBOR.—When we wrote our remarks of last week upon the agent's report, wherein he stated "the lode at the shaft indicated a large deposit of copper ore," shares were 35s., and they rose to 42s. 6d. buyers; but on Wednesday were knocked down in the market, as the report of that day stated a splice had come into the 96 end west (a mere temporary affair, and of no great importance, except for market operations). The lode in the shaft still maintains its size and character; and, as the rich ore ground dips towards the shaft from the 96, any day may show a discovery, though, of course, no one can say for a certainty the very time the ore may come in. The shaft will be down to the 108 in three months, and this, if it turns out like the 96, will establish the mine as a paying property; and, having started the company in the first instance, and carried on a very large stake in it throughout all its early struggles, we feel the greater interest in watching its rapid progress towards that success which we have anticipated from the first, and which is now assured, so far as anything can be assured in mining.

PRINCE OF WALES.—Large purchases of shares have for sometime been quietly made here, and we have on several occasions called attention to the good prospects of the mine.

GRENVILLE AND EAST GRENVILLE.—All authorities agree now that the ore in East Grenville dips west into Grenville; and another bunch seems to be coming into the 65 end, near the boundary of Grenville. The new shaft at Grenville, which has been sinking for many months, will shortly be complete, and as it is in the midst of the tin ground, it will afford great facilities for cheaper and more expeditious working of the mine. All we want now is a better price for tin, and a good lode in the 110 and the 120 levels. East Grenville has been very flat, owing to the delay of meeting with the ore in the 75; but this, to us, as we expected a westerly dip, is not surprising. A winze has been commenced *below the* 65, and there is a lode worth 5 tons of copper ore per fathom in it. On Tuesday, the "bears" circulated a report that the winze had failed, and knocked the shares down to 5¼. A telegram from the mine, however, soon proved the falsehood of the report; as it was said, in reality, to have improved. It is said, but we cannot vouch for the truth of it, that upwards of 1000 shares have been "beared." A great difference of opinion seems to exist as to the real state of the 75, that of Capt. Charles Thomas being favourable, and that of a Mr. A. James being quite the reverse. Time will soon show who is right; in the interim, it is only fair the public should know that, while Captain Charles Thomas is the first and most honest practical authority of the day, the other, who is doing all he can to injure the property, is a jobber in shares.

DYFFRYN CASTELL.—The agent writes us that about 100 tons of blende have been broken here, but, owing to the size of the crusher, the dressing operations proceed but slowly. They hope to sell a parcel, however, in a few days. In the cross-cut branches of lead have been passed through.

GONAMENA shares have been for sometime neglected, but in about six weeks one of the principal points of the mine will be proved—that is, in driving the 102 cross-cut west towards the dip of the ore ground.

GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE.—The engine-shaft is down 10 fms. 2 ft. below the deep adit level, worth 27*l.* per fathom, and sinking at 7*l.* 10s.

At WHEAL UNITY a level has been commenced east of the sump-winze, and is yielding splendid ore. The mine seems likely to do well at last.

PROGRESS OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—From the passing of the Act in 1855-6, to the present time, there have been registered in England 3474 companies with limited liability, and only 41 with unlimited liability. Then 222 joint-stock companies, registered under previous Acts, with unlimited liability, were registered anew as limited companies; while 456 which previously existed were newly placed in the register. Since the extension of the limited principle to banking as many as 33 joint-stock banks were formed on that plan; and 12 banking companies, in existence before the Acts of 1857 and 1858, were subsequently registered. In the same manner 30 companies were registered for working mines within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. In Ireland the same result followed. There, too, 158 companies were formed with limited liability, and only one with unlimited liability, and 20 companies previously in existence were afterwards registered as limited. In Scotland 138 companies were registered with limited liability, and 11 companies without limited liability; and four previously in existence were afterwards registered with limited liability—all showing that the public has most readily seized this method of dealing. Altogether, in the course of these few years upwards of 4000 companies have been registered with limited liability, and only about 500 with unlimited liability. The gigantic progress in the number of companies registered in England may be seen from the following statistics:—

Years from July 17 to July 16.	Registered—Limited.	Unlimited.
1856 to 1857	440	4
1857 to 1858	267	6
1858 to 1859	296	3
1859 to 1860	331	6
1860 to 1861	412	6
1861 to 1862	385	4
1862 to 1863	593	2
1863 to May 31, 1864	760	10

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.—The questions of "C. C." cannot be answered with safety, unless they were more fully stated. The company, if registered under the Companies Act of 1862, without any Articles of Association, is bound by Table A of that Act. The prospectus, if any, should have shown how often calls were to be made. It looks like sharp practice to call up the whole amount at first, and is not good policy, as the merchants will hesitate to supply, knowing no future funds are available from the shareholders. Why does "C.C." object to accept shares for the money he implies was paid last month? It will be a question for his consideration, how far the secretary or directors may have complied with the Act; if not, he might find a powerful lever, with which to bring about a restoration of his cash.—T. JARMAN.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.—Everything depends on the Articles of Association. I advise an acceptance of the scrip under protest, if the matter is urgent.—JURIS CONSULTUS.

CREASE'S BORING MACHINE.—Having read a letter some time since in the Journal, from the purser of South Bedford and East Gunnislake, stating that one of these machines could be seen at work at these mines, I have been looking forward anxiously every week since at the mine reports and settings, in hopes that I should see something said about the progress making in driving one of the ends by this machine. I thought to have seen in the setting following the purser's statement one of the ends or the shaft set at so much per fm. As Mr. Crease engaged to drive 3 fms. of the former in two days, and 2 fms. of the latter in three days, I come to the conclusion that there must have been considerable progress made by this time, but to my infinite surprise I find that there has not been a foot of ground driven or sunk by it, and that it is now lying in the carpenters' shop, for what reason I know not. Perhaps the purser will explain this, and likewise at whose expense the experiment has been tried, whether the company's or the patentees.—MINE AGENT: *Tavistock*.

CREASE'S BORING-MACHINE.—It was understood some short time since that Captain Rickard, of New Martha, was to have inspected one of these machines, said to be working at East Gunnislake. It would be very gratifying if Messrs. Webb and Geach would furnish the public, through your valuable Journal, with Capt. Rickard's report, as various rumours are afloat respecting the machine, some going so far as to state that at East Gunnislake the machine was a complete failure.—INQUIRER.

NORTH DOLCOATH.—If a "Shareholder" will apply at the offices of the company, 20, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C., every information will be given him by the secretary, W. J. Lavington.—*Dec.* 8.

BOGOTA.—Will any correspondent kindly inform me as to the mines in this district? What they are doing, and where the offices are situated.—H. T.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—May I enquire of the officials if I have been correctly informed that the Irish Mining Company of Ireland are about entering into a contract with a spirited company in Spain for the entire smelting of their ores—silver, lead, and copper? If so, we cannot congratulate the Irish Mining Company and their directors on this mark of Irish enterprise, however we may wish it every success and the shareholders likewise.—SHAREHOLDER.

ABERAMAN IRONWORKS.—Will anyone connected with this company kindly inform me what progress is making in carrying on the works? The information I learn from London as to the value of the shares has somewhat alarmed me; but, having full confidence in the undertaking, I feel satisfied that, if the directors are exercising proper energy, there is no reason to fear ultimate success.—A. Z.: *Manchester, Dec.* 8.

STEAM.—The first steam-vessel which crossed the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, which made the passage from New York to Liverpool in 26 days, and which arrived at Liverpool on July 15, 1849.

BELGIAN PAMPHLET ON COAL MINING.—"Constant Reader" (Edinburgh).—The pamphlet alluded to in last week's Journal is an extract from the proceedings of one of the scientific societies—probably of the Mineralogical Society. "Constant Reader" had better address Mr. Guillaume Lambert, care of Mr. De Vaux, Inspector General of Mines, Brussels.

WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.—The management of this mine is not at all satisfactory; and I consider the shareholders should not only have the mine inspected by an independent agent, but should also have the accounts examined, and a clear statement of our actual position and prospects presented to a special meeting, which should be convened for the purpose, and when the future management could be considered. I am informed that the accounts as forwarded to the shareholders are not reliable—indeed, from the notice to shareholders it would appear that a great amount is due on unpaid calls, and yet the item does not appear at all in the balance-sheet.—W. J.

WHEAL EMMA.—In last week's Journal it is stated that my report was "not written with sufficient caution to appear," but I beg to say that this mine was inspected by Capt. Donald previous to my inspection, and if that gentleman will forward to the Journal his report, it will fully corroborate mine, and substantiate what I have written as to the present management of this mine.—E. H. DINGLE.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

COAL, AND ITS ORIGIN.

A highly interesting lecture upon Coal and its Origin, was delivered by Prof. MORRIS, F.G.S., of University College, at the Islington Athenæum. After briefly alluding to the general nature of the substances composing the earth's crust, and explaining the mode in which the several kinds of rocks were deposited by Nature, the lecturer observed that, considered in connection with their varied uses in the arts and manufactures, coal was one among the most important, not only in itself, but more especially in relation to associated substances, as ironstone and limestone. The ordinary substance known as coal is only regarded by the majority of persons according to its price, and the comforts it produces, but regarded under other aspects it is very interesting. As to the number of people employed in the business of coal mining, it should be considered that it was no less than 250,000, and as that number is actually engaged as workers, it may fairly be assumed that at least 1,000,000 persons are entirely dependent upon coal, whilst the coal produced was of the value of 20,000,000*l.* sterling. Other points of interest were the consideration of its probable origin, and its distribution, supply, and exhaustion.

The subject will, probably, be rendered more intelligible by considering it under three heads:—Where is coal? What is coal? and, What was coal? As to the geological position of coal, it varies in different localities. That which we knew as the great northern coal field was of the most remote age (for it must be remembered that as coins fix the dates of the reigns of sovereigns, so fossils mark the ages of the rocks in which they occur), whilst others were of much more recent date, belonging to various geological ages, until the most recent; the Richmond coal field, U.S., being of Trias age, or that of the Cheshire salt beds. The brown coal of Europe is of Tertiary age. It might be laid down as a rule that all the great coal fields of the northern hemisphere were of ancient date, whilst those of newer origin were of less importance. The geographical position of coal was shown by a series of maps, and the lecturer dwelt very fully upon the probable permanency of the position of the several coal-producing countries of the world; showing, by a very interesting table, that although the superficial extent of the coal fields of the United States was greater than that of Great Britain, their position was not better, inasmuch as each square mile of coal in America had a larger area of country to supply with fuel. The relation of area of country to area of coal fields in the United Kingdom, America, Belgium, France, Spain, Prussia, Saxony, and Russia, were in turn mentioned, and the principal coal fields of this country were then described.

To elucidate the question—What is a coal field? the professor observed that it must be taken in relation to the associated rocks; the carboniferous system to which he had alluded, in referring to the more ancient coal deposits, consisting essentially of the mountain limestone, the millstone grit, and the coal measures. It is for working these coal measures that the 3000 coal pits in England have been sunk; most of the lead and silver which goes to swell our mineral wealth is obtained from the great mountain limestone below the coal, and the millstone grit has a special commercial value from its applicability to the construction of millstones. The coal measures proper present us with a very attractive subject of study; they vary from 2000 to 12,000 feet in thickness, the latter thickness being reached in the South Wales coal field; but in considering the probable duration of coal it must be recollected that the whole of this coal was not likely to be realised; the average ought not to be taken at more than 50 ft.; for, although it was all well to say that the aggregate thickness of the seams in a certain place was (say) 100 ft., it often happened that many of the seams were so thin as not to be worth working. The limestone and its mineral character was carefully described, the illustrations of the principal fossils—trilobites, brachiopods, cephalopods, echinoderms, crinoids, and echini—rendering the explanation particularly intelligible.

As to what was Coal? Its composition might be well remembered by regarding it as diamonds stirred up in a glass of water—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen being its principal constituents. The principal plants which had gone to make up the mass of vegetable matter of which the coal deposits consisted being ferns, club-mosses, and conifers. Of course it was necessary, in order to bear out the statement that each rock was formed directly or indirectly from the destruction of some rock which previously existed, to show that some rock below the coal was capable of supporting the vegetation which afterwards formed the coal deposits, and this had, fortunately, been done, Sir W. Logan having succeeded in finding in the underlie of the coal, stigmaria, which was now well known to be the root of sigillaria. The disintegration of existing formations, and the formation of new deposits going on at the present time, were referred to in explanation of the probable process by which the coal and other geological deposits were formed, and several interesting little facts in connection with coal were incidentally mentioned. The necessity of carefully housing coal to protect it from the action of the elements was pointed out, and the reason that a fire could be more readily lighted with the fragments of a large lump of coal than with coal that was not fresh broken was explained—in the fresh-broken coal the oil cells are all in the best possible condition for the flame to act upon, whilst in coal which has been open to atmospheric influence this is not the case. The importance of ironstone, lime, and coal, in a commercial sense, was described, and in concluding the consideration of What was Coal? the Professor remarked that it was the result of vegetable growth under different conditions of soil and light; it was vegetable matter stored up in long past times to form beds of coal—which, with its associated ironstone and limestone, have stimulated the industry, enlarged the activity, and has given employment to a large number of persons, not only contributing to present wealth, but enhancing the influence of the Saxon race.

The attractive style of Professor Morris's lectures is well known; a love of the subject lectured upon being, as it were, involuntarily acquired by his hearers. The lecture was listened to throughout with the greatest attention by a very large audience, and all appeared much gratified.

NOTES FROM LECTURES BY DR. PERCY, AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES—FUEL.

Having explained a few points of special interest in connection with the calorific power and intensity of fuels, we must now pass on to the consideration of the various kinds of fuel employed in metallurgical operations. First of all fuels comes wood, which, although not of such abundance to be of value metallurgically in England, is of great importance in smelting operations in other parts of the world. Woods are usually divided into two kinds, soft and hard; fir being an example of the former, and oak of the latter class. After wood, and most allied to it in the catalogue of fuels, comes peat; a body, the value of which as a fuel may, at a future time, be more generally appreciated with us than now. Succeeding peat comes coal, which, for classification, may be conveniently divided into three classes, each capable of being again subdivided. First, we have those coals which most closely approach wood, and which are especially characterised by the large amount of oxygen they contain. Lignites are of this class, and they may be subdivided into varieties, easily distinguishable at sight; thus some are, on account of their similarity to wood, termed bituminous wood; others having a more indefinite earthy structure we know as earthy lignites; and, lastly, others are easily confounded with true coals. After the lignites come the bituminous coals, which are conveniently divided into three distinct classes, indicated by their composition and qualities. First in this subdivision are those coals rich in oxygen, such as come from South Staffordshire, and which, when heated, do not soften and run together, and on account of this property are termed non-caking, in contradistinction to those coals termed caking coals, which when heated swell up and run together. As the second division of bituminous coals, are the caking bituminous coals. And as the third division, we have the non-caking coals, rich in carbon, and known as anthracites, and these form that class of coal most removed from woody tissue in composition.

Now, after the above fuels proper come those products obtained from these fuels, and used as substitutes for them. Of these, we have those obtained by carbonisation from wood, as wood charcoal; then those obtained from peat, and known as peat charcoal; and, lastly, the products of the carbonisation of coals, known as cokes. Beyond these solid products we have those inflammable gasses derived from fuels. These have until lately being unemployed as sources of heat, but they are daily becoming more appreciated, and of all of them none more so than carbonic oxide.

Of each and every one of the fuels we have here enumerated it is important that the metallurgical student should know something, and we will, therefore, on this account particularise those properties which are of the greatest practical moment to smelters, and many of which are not sufficiently appreciated by metallurgists generally.

And first of WOOD, from which has been derived those fuels which are our great sources of heat. It is essentually composed of the three elements—carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and of a portion of inorganic matter, to which the term ash is applied. Woods vary much in physical qualities, some are light, soft, and comparatively porous, others heavy, hard, and of a close texture. The following is about the mean composition of the most common woods:—Carbon, 51½ per cent.; hydrogen, 6½ per cent.; oxygen, 41½ per cent.; nitrogen, 1 per cent.; and of ash, 1¾ per cent. Now, all wood contains a large quantity of hygroscopic water—that is, of water which may be expelled by heat, but which the wood will again absorb on exposure. When wood is exposed to the desiccating influence of the air it is said to be air-dried, but all air-dried wood contains from 18 to 20 per cent. of water. The amount of ash in wood we may roughly estimate at from 1 to 2 per cent., and it curiously varies in different parts of the same tree, the twigs and smaller branches containing the largest quantity. The ash is composed of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron, phosphoric acid, &c. Most woods may be considered to have arrived at their maturity for metallurgical purposes when they are about 40 years old. With regard to the cutting of wood, it should be felled at such time of the year as its sap is at its lowest ebb, and that is in the autumn: it should then be barked, cut into convenient lengths, and stacked in such a manner that the air can freely circulate through the pile.

PEAT is the product of the natural decay of plants, and abounds peculiarly in temperate climates, and in moist and cold situations. Peat, such as we have it in England and Ireland, is derived from certain mosses, and more especially from the species *Sphagnum*. This is not, however, always the case, for there are many peat bogs which do not contain any trace of moss whatever, as, for example, the peat from Cashmere. Some peat bogs, undoubtedly, occupy the sites of ancient forests. On removing the peat from a peat bog, we shall find the quality most removed from the plants from which it is derived the further we sink. The following is about the mean composition of peat:—Carbon, 56 per cent.; hydrogen, 6 per cent.; and oxygen, 38 per cent. The proportion of carbon varies immensely. The ash of peat has essentially the same composition as that of woody tissue. In England peat is not likely as yet to become of much importance as a fuel, but in those countries when coal is not so abundant as here, peat is much used, and especially is this the case in Bavaria, where, when prepared, it is used for locomotive engines. To prepare it, it is ground finely, then washed, the pulp collected, pressed into bricks, and dried. In this way peat becomes a most valuable fuel.

COAL is a term most difficult to define. Its true meaning has been the source of continued litigation, and the result of the different opinions has been, if possible, to add to the complication of the difficulty. Whatever opinion there may, however, be amongst men as to the right application of the word coal, all are unanimous in agreeing that it is derived from vegetable tissue. That this common origin of coal is strictly true may readily be proved, for in nature we find bodies which represent all the transitions from wood to the purest coal. Roughly speaking, the several stages of transition are represented by the fuels in the order we have mentioned—wood, peat, lignite, bituminous coals, and anthracite. Besides its three chief elementary constituents, coal contains nitrogen and sulphur. The latter exists in it in the three states of combination. As sulphide, in form of sulphide of iron; as sulphate, in the form of sulphate of lime; and in the state of organic combination with the coal. Now, all coals contain a large proportion of hygroscopic water, and although a sample may appear perfectly dry to the eye, yet it will often contain from 18 to 20 per cent. of water. This is a subject which has been never duly appreciated by practical men. With respect to the ash of coal, it is important to observe not only its quantity, but also the quality after incineration. In the ash the important point is the amount of oxide of iron, for that body represents the amount of sulphide of iron originally present in the coal. Often the ash is quite red, from the abundance of oxide of iron in it, and so it happens that coals are known as white and red ash coals. It is not always possible to recognise the presence of sulphide of iron in coal, as it is often minutely diffused throughout the mass. As to the spontaneous combustion of coal, which is generally considered to be due to the decomposition of the sulphide of iron in it, Dr. Percy rather inclines to the idea that it is owing to the oxidation of the coaly matter itself. Large quantities of sulphide of iron in coal destroy the bars of the furnaces in which it is burnt.

There is a property in the ashes of some coals to cinder together, and

to form what is termed clinkers. Now this clinker is of particular service in copper smelting, where the fuel employed is a mixture of the two kinds of coal—caking, and free burning. To derive the full advantage from such an admixture, the coals are finely divided before they are mixed together, and since such fine stuff would fall through the bars of the furnace, a clinker bed is made, on which the slack coal is burnt. This clinker bed is nothing more than an accumulation of a particular bed of ash; of course, as the clinker accumulates to a greater thickness than about 10 in., it has to be raked off from below, and holes have to be continually pierced through it to admit of the free entry of the air. The Germans have a convenient mode of burning slack or fine coal in their furnaces, and since the method is one being now commonly adopted in England, we will describe it. You know the bars in the fire-place of an ordinary furnace are parallel to one another in the same plane. In this new furnace, however, which is called a step-grate, the bars are arranged in the form of steps, each one a little below that above it, the lowest being the one nearest the fire-grate. By this simple arrangement the finest slack coal can be perfectly utilised; and it is optional to use such a fire-place in a blast or reverberatory furnace.

EUROPEAN PETROLEUM.

At the Wallachian Petroleum Company meeting, on Tuesday (the proceedings at which are reported in another column) an elaborate report on the Petroleum districts in Wallachia, prepared by Prof. Chev. G. CAPELLINI, was submitted, from which it appears that petroleum in Wallachia is found only in tertiary formations (which is not the case in America), associated with deposits of salt, sulphur, and gypsum. Prof. CAPELLINI considers that in all the tertiary formations of the Carpathians petroleum is to be found, but the deposits by far the richest and most important refer to the Miocene period, the richness and abundance of which deposits depend, in inverse ratio, upon their relative antiquity. He regards as the most favourable localities for exploitation of petroleum those where the deposits belonging to the upper Miocene form the small valleys lying at right angles to the tributary streams of the Danube. These observations induce him to admit the existence of petroleum, or at least of strata simply bituminous, in many parts of Wallachia, where up to the present no researches have been made, and where even its existence is unsuspected. These positions may be explored later, and meanwhile they serve to show what a vast field for enterprise is afforded by the Wallachian petroleum, its magnitude being such as to preclude the possibility of the clashing of interests of the various companies now exploiting it.

From the Professor's report it appears that unmistakable traces of petroleum have been found in several places on the company's property. At Lower Scortzeni there are several wells, some of which are productive, and might be rendered more so. A kind of wax, or condensed bitumen, is found near Scortzeni, in the alluvial formation, which he believes to have originated in previous petroleum sources. He thinks this wax is identical with ozokerite, already found in Moldavia, and well known to mineralogists. This wax does not exist on the company's territory, but an analysis might show that its working would be profitable. At Podeni Nou there are eight wells sunk, in nearly all of which water accompanies the petroleum, No. 6 being the only one richly productive. At Gura Draganassa some wells at the bottom of the valley give hopes. In his remarks on the most desirable means of conducting the works and rendering the enterprise as lucrative as possible, he recommends that during the bad season operations should be diminished, and works scarcely commenced should be suspended, proceeding only with those of immediate promise, and that only on the most economical principles. In the next place, instead of exporting crude petroleum, it would be exceedingly profitable to refine the same before it leaves the Principalities. Not only would this diminish the expense of freight, but also a great quantity could be sold in Greece, Italy, and elsewhere, and that at a price lower than is now current in those markets. This cannot fail, if on an extended scale, to enable successful competition with American produce throughout Europe.

MAGNESIUM LIGHT.—Mr. A. G. Grant has ascertained, by careful experiment, that certain alloys into the composition of which magnesium enters largely are capable of affording nearly as brilliant a light as pure magnesium, and of colours varying with the metal mixed with it; thus, one part zinc and two parts magnesium produces an alloy which burns readily, and gives a slightly blue tinge to the flame; one part of copper and three of magnesium gives a green light; one part of strontium and two of magnesium gives a red light. Mr. Grant has already succeeded in burning twelve different metals in combination with magnesium, and in some cases has been enabled to diminish the expense of burning to one-third the present cost per hour. He anticipates that ere long magnesium will be produced as cheaply as zinc, and that it will then be thoroughly appliable to general illuminating purposes.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF TURKEY.—Turkey, in Asia, possesses some metallurgical establishments, treating argentiferous, plombiferous, and cupriferous minerals. The *Annales du Commerce Exterieur* mention, especially as regards silver, the works of Gumneh-Hané and Keban-Maden. M. de Tchihatcheff estimates the annual product of the first of these works at 17,520 okas and 40,000 drachmas, and that of the second at 142,350 okas and 160,000 drachmas. The *Annales* also mention the works of Archana-Maden, for the treatment of copper minerals, which, like the establishment of Keban-Maden, were founded by Austrian engineers; M. de Tchihatcheff estimates the annual production of the Archana-Maden Works at 720,000 okas. The presence of mercury has been indicated at Inact, Kreshovo, and in the neighbourhood of Foinicza and Sustika; that of zinc at Kreshovo; and that of arsenic at Kreshovo and Soitza. These substances, however, are not worked. A letter of M. de Tchihatcheff to M. Elie de Beaumont has made known the existence of mines of alum in Asia Minor, between the town of Chabhama-Karahissar and the coast. These mines, badly worked as they are by Armenians, yield, nevertheless, a profit of 25 to 30 per cent., and if submitted to a suitable working they might give important results. The mineral is of great purity, and is extracted at little expense by means of works executed almost exclusively open to the sky. Turkey possesses mineral salt, lake salt, and marine salt. All Turkey in Europe is supplied by the salt mines of Rimnik, in Wallachia, the annual production of which is estimated at 65,000 tons, and by the mines of Okno, in Moldavia. M. Heuschling indicates besides, that there exist two springs of salt water in Bosnia, salt pits in Albania and in Thrace, and mines of mineral salt in Asia Minor, between Kaledjik and Osmandjik. A curious geological fact is noted—the existence of two great salt wells in a complete desert in the plain of Mossoul—one at five days' journey from Bonara, and the other at two days' journey from Achqar. The Arabs of the Desert collect the salt, load their camels with it, and carry it to Mossoul, whence it is forwarded to Kurdistan. The lake salt obtained proceeds from salt-water lakes at Kava, Gulf of Sarof, and Anchiala, on the Black Sea; in Albania, at Bastowna, near Aviona; at Paliuri, near Arta; at Tutschly, and in the pashalics of Sivas and Juzgath. The marine salt made available is furnished by the evaporation of the waters of the sea, especially on the whole western coast of Asia Minor.

The ELBE COLLIERY COMPANY, of which little has been heard or known, is one of a group of three which were introduced to the notice of British capitalists about three years since. The Victoria and Albert shafts have been sunk to a depth of nearly 100 fms., through a seam of coal of the almost unprecedented thickness of 80 ft., which coal is by far the best in this or any of the adjacent basins, very nearly resembling our Cannel coal in appearance, but without sulphur, whilst the whole basin is perfectly free from the colliers' greatest dread—fire-damp, or any other obnoxious gas, as is evidenced by the colliers working with unprotected oil-lamps. Most efficient machinery has been erected, comprising a pumping-engine of 100-horse power, by Breitfeld and Evans, of Prague; two pair of 20-horse combined engines, with all necessary cages, pullies, steel wire-rope, and teplers, by Nicholls, Williams, and Co., of Tavistock; and two 24 high-pressure rotatory engines, from the foundry of Prince Salm; these, with its other machinery, plant, and buildings, render it one of the most complete establishments in Europe. The colliery is situated about 200 fms. from the Maria Schein station of the Teplitz Aussig branch of the great European Trunk line of railway, which connects London with Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Brunn, Vienna, and Trieste; whilst by river, from which the colliery is distant eight miles, it is accessible to all the great industrial marts which crowd the upper and lower Elbe down to Hamburg, where for household purposes it is preferred (from the absence of sulphur) to all other coal. On the 14th ult. the railway was completed and worked from the adjacent station to the Victoria shaft, and is being carried on to the Albert shaft; both these shafts are in communication. Deliveries commenced in August, when they reached 32,050 centner, or 74 English tons per day; in Sept. it increased to 41,060 centner, or 95 tons per day. October, although the railway will only have been in operation one half the month, will exhibit a much larger delivery; but, whatever these and future deliveries may be, they will be periodically published in the *Mining Journal*. The formation and conduct of the company has been carried on without any fee or commission whatever, and the directors and secretary render their services without any remuneration, being content with the profits which from their aggregate interest (over 50 per cent. of the capital) will accrue to them. Early in the history of this adventure an offer of 15,000*l.* profit was made the directors by an Austrian banker, which was refused by the board on their own responsibility as a mere bagatelle. At one period 10 per cent. debentures existed, and a royalty of 10d. per ton on all coal raised and sold. Both these interests have been commuted for shares at par, and there now exists only one class of shareholders.

NITROGEN IN STEEL AND IRON.

This vexed question, which is allowed to remain in such a highly unsatisfactory condition by the metallurgical luminaries of this pre-eminently iron-making country, has again been brought under notice, by a paper read on the subject by Messrs. Stuart and Baker, of Sheffield, before the Chemical Society of London, in which they described some experiments undertaken with the intention of throwing some further light upon the subject, and with the object of ascertaining whether differences in the quality of steel could be ascribed to the presence of nitrogen in greater or less proportion. The experiments were essentially repetitions of those made by Fremy, which have already been described in the *Mining Journal*. Cast-steel, blister-steel, Swedish iron, Bessemer steel, and specular iron, were operated upon, as well as English-made wrought-iron, and steel made from it by heating it to redness in carbonic oxide gas. The method adopted was to pass over the metal, heated to full redness, a current of hydrogen gas, which was afterwards led into a flask containing dilute sulphuric acid, to absorb any ammonia which might be produced by the combination of the hydrogen with nitrogen in the metal. It was considered that any nitrogen existing in the metal would in this way be converted into ammonia, and by determining the quantity of ammonia thus produced, the amount of nitrogen in the metal could be calculated. In conducting this operation it was essential that atmospheric air, and any other possible source of nitrogen, should be carefully excluded; for, if that had not been the case, the production of ammonia would not have been an unquestionable indication of the presence of nitrogen in the metal operated upon. With this object, particular precautions were adopted in the arrangement of the apparatus, concerning which it is unnecessary here to say more than refer to them. In the first experiments these special precautions were not taken, and the results showed, when compared with those obtained when the precautions were adopted, how necessary it is to exercise especial care in the experimental investigation of this subject, and how very readily errors creep into the results. In these experiments the following percentage amounts of nitrogen were indicated by the results obtained:—

	Percentage amount of nitrogen.		Percentage amount of nitrogen.
Blister steel	0·068 0·000 0·029 0·020	Cast steel	0·027 0 018
		Bessemer steel	0·011 0·007

When more care was exercised in excluding atmospheric air, so as to avoid the production of ammonia from the nitrogen contained in it, different results were obtained, as follows:—

	Percentage amount of nitrogen.		Percentage amount of nitrogen.
Cast steel	0·000 0·000	Specular iron	0·015 0·000

In numerous repetitions of the experiment with different kinds of steel and iron the same results were obtained. In all instances when any indication of nitrogen was obtained, the amount was so extremely minute that it was within the limits of possible error, and could not be regarded as evidence of the existence of nitrogen in the metal. Still less could the results obtained, be regarded as consistent with the opinion that nitrogen is essential to the constitution of steel, or that its presence in steel exercises any influence on the quality of the metal.

Taking the average of all the results obtained, the amount of nitrogen indicated was only 0·0033 per cent., an amount which the authors consider to be of no importance. They, therefore, come to the conclusion that the results obtained by Fremy and others, indicating the presence of nitrogen in steel and iron, in more considerable amount, have been influenced by some source of error, and, consequently, that the conclusions which have been drawn by those experimentors, as to the essential presence of nitrogen in steel, and its influence on the quality of the metal, are not sufficiently borne out by their experiments.

This is the opinion which was formed on the subject by Marchand and Rammelsberg, already reported in the *Mining Journal*, and the one which is most generally entertained, as well as most consistent with the experiments that have been made in regard to it. Therefore, it becomes necessary for those who still adhere to the opinion that nitrogen is an essential constituent of steel and iron, and that it influences the quality of the metal, either to bring forward more satisfactory proof of the correctness of the view, or to accept the negative evidence as conclusive.

In regard to this latter point, however, it may be remarked that there are two questions which may be raised as to the sufficiency of the experimental method adopted by Messrs. Stuart and Baker and by Fremy to indicate the presence of nitrogen in steel or iron. It is certain that this method may indicate the presence of nitrogen in the metal when it is not there, if very great precautions are not taken to exclude sources of error; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that ammonia is decomposed into hydrogen and nitrogen when it is brought in contact with red-hot iron. Consequently, it is possible that in the case of iron containing nitrogen, the ammonia formed in the experiment might be again decomposed, in which case the result obtained would not indicate its presence, for no means were adopted for ascertaining the presence of *nitrogen* in the gas which had been passed over the red-hot iron, and only so much nitrogen as remained in the state of ammonia, would be detected by passing the gas through acid. This is a very important consideration in regard to these experiments. Then, again, it is far from being satisfactorily established that the whole of the nitrogen, possibly existing in steel or iron, would be converted into ammonia by heating the metal to redness in contact with hydrogen. These are questions which go more to the root of the subject than the experimental results already obtained; and when it is remembered that the amount of nitrogen in steel or iron would be extremely small, even if it really exists in them, those questions acquire a still higher significance. Messrs. Stuart and Baker's experiments, however, are sufficient to show that the method relied upon by Fremy and others, who contend that nitrogen is essential in steel and iron, is not a sufficient basis for that opinion.

It is very much to be regretted that this question, which has very considerable interest and importance in connection with the manufacture of steel, should not be more thoroughly investigated, so as to set it finally at rest. That there is some intimate connection between the production of iron and steel and the presence of nitrogen, either in the state of cyanogen or combined with iron or titanium, or otherwise, appears to be certain and established by all experience. But whether that connection be merely accidental, or whether it be essential for the production of some particular result, advantageous or otherwise, is at present only matter of opinion one way or the other. The investigation of this subject in a thorough manner would not fail to afford results of scientific interest, and, probably, of practical value; and we would earnestly recommend it to the consideration of our metallurgical authorities.

EXPORTS OF SCOTCH PIG.—We gave last week a table showing the exports of Scotch pig during the first ten months of 1864, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1863, 1862, 1861, and 1860. We are now in a position to extend the comparison by another month. It will be seen that the exports of November presented a great expansion:—

Month.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
January .....Tons	38,476	30,467	44,729	39,267	38,625
February	45,843	38 807	39,614	33,070	26,883
March	61,525	50,909	44,495	33,474	39,153
April	76,176	70,995	66,975	77,336	63,858
May	64,698	54,170	56,646	67,302	53,428
June	53,019	52,167	52,167	57,201	40,712
July	63,619	62,639	51,716	60,295	58,795
August	41,620	48,076	47,890	42,489	54,267
September	45,906	56,153	49,079	39,516	52,697
October	61,047	73.047	34,375	47,756	37,908
November	58,875	38,260	45,872	51,204	52,045
Total	610,804	575,690	533,558	548,910	518,371

The imports thus showed an advance to the close of November this year of 34,114 tons, upon the corresponding eleven months of 1863; 77,246 tons, upon the corresponding period of 1862; 61,894 tons, upon 1861; and 91,933 tons, as compared with 1860. The increase in 1864 over 1860 was at the rate of 17·34 per cent.

SLATE QUARRIES AS AN INVESTMENT—No. II.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN CARNARVONSHIRE.]

The faults of a slight or more extended character, mentioned in our last article as existing in all quarries, can not only be avoided by the more scientific mode of working quarries now adopted, but *they always afford a certain test that the true slate vein exists in their immediate neighbourhood*. Indeed, it seems to be a fact determined by geologists that all true slate veins are interspersed with calcareous spar running parallel with the veins. The slate-rock runs with slight variations almost due east and west in all the veins we have practically examined, and from reading we know that they run in the same direction in Normandy, and in the canton of Glaris, in Switzerland. The *face* of the slate-rock is nearly due north. The cleavage, or split of the rock, is always true with the face of the rock. The lay of the slate-rock may, perhaps, be said to be generally vertical in Carnarvonshire, although even in the same quarries some of the beds are vertical, while others lie at an angle varying from 30° to 60°. This may be particularly noticed at the Llanberis Quarries, where the beds of slate at the bottom of the hill are vertical, while those at the top of the hill (where the best slates are made) are at an angle of from 45° to 60°, while the slates made lower down are of a harder character. At the Penrhyn Quarries, where the rock is vertical, the best slates are made. The quarries in Merionethshire are chiefly at an angle of 4° or 5°, or nearly horizontal, and here also the best slates are made. No inference, therefore, is to be drawn from the lay of the rock as to its value for working purposes.

But, besides the calcareous spar, there is another sort of rock, which practical quarrymen call "igneous rock," and they will tell you that without this igneous rock the slates cannot be well baked. The slate vein is intersected by rock of this nature, but from its rare appearance it may be considered as having very considerable baking powers, and where slate-rock splits well it may be considered is near enough at hand. It is, however, readily distinguished on the surface by a practical man.

Another indication of a good slate vein is also to be found in the existence of a hard-stone dike, which name may be (as some learned men assert) derived from the Greek word for a *wall*. It is certainly true that this sort of dike seems *to wall in*, or form the boundary of a deposit of slate-rock above, as the igneous rock is supposed to have been thrown up by what philosophers call the central fire from below.

But to return to the four points which were stated for consideration in selecting a quarry.

1.—THAT IT SHOULD BE ON A HILL SIDE.—The advantages of such a situation are so great that they deserve a very distinct enumeration.

A.—Land on a hill side is less valuable than ground lying in a valley, and, consequently, may be either bought or leased on more reasonable terms.

B.—Even a much greater advantage than the above is, that it affords facilities for opening the requisite galleries on natural levels, thus saving all cost of mechanical power.

C.—It also gives a natural drainage.

D.—As a consequence of the above three facilities, it necessarily follows that waste will be removed, and slate making carried on, at a much reduced rate where these advantages exist.

2.—NEARNESS TO A RAILWAY AND PORT.—This, of course, involves mainly the question of carriage. A rate varying from 9s. to 3s. 6d. a ton is now paid for the carriage of slates to the port of Carnarvon; the higher rates from quarries which have now no convenient railway to that town, and the lowest rate by those which have. The growing importance, however, of slate traffic has lately secured a railway from Llanberis to Carnarvon, and there are now two or three plans afloat for carrying a line from Carnarvon by way of Beddgelert to Portmadoc, and as this would be fed by many now existing quarries, as well as open up in its route a country abounding in mineral wealth, it seems probable, that an Act for that purpose will be passed in the next session of Parliament.

But it also involves the question of breakage. When slates, however, are carefully packed, the allowance of a few slates over in every 1000, which is always made, will cover any breakage on carriage to the port.

3.—AS TO WATER-POWER.—A hill side will generally supply it. The fall of rain is very great both in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire, and many existing quarries have the benefit of it. The cost of it is less than of any other power. It would seem necessary, however, to make a few remarks on the question as to whether water-power should be applied on the old principle of the water-wheel, or on the more recently introduced system of the turbine. The latter has been used for a very long time in hilly foreign countries, although as yet but little known in this country, and it has its advantages where a fall of 100 ft. or upwards can be readily secured, as the volume of water required to set it in motion is not so great as that required for a water-wheel. With less than 100-ft. fall, and with its liability to get out of order, we are inclined to think that it is not so much to be relied on as the old fashioned water-wheel. Simple mechanics are generally the best, and it is "better to bear the ills we know of than fly to others that we know not of." We have seen a turbine at work with a 6-ft. fall of water, which required a piston of 3 ft. diameter to work a single copper ore crushing-machine. Such a volume of water would turn several water-wheels. We have also seen a water-wheel of 50-ft. diameter and 4-ft. breast, working a series of slate-sawing and slate-dressing machines, with only 4 in. diameter of water. There are, of course, as regards the turbine various intermediate stages of water-fall, and the diameter of water required according to the height of the fall, which vary in accordance with these given data. There is only another point that seems to require notice, and that is, that the power of the water-wheel is capable of immediate application, while the power of the turbine requires cog-wheels to control and guide it. Thus scientific knowledge is called into request while every country farmer knows how to manage his water-wheel. The turbine takes its name from *turbo*, or *turben*, "a whirling-round," with the secondary meaning of "a whirlwind, or whirlpool." The name is very descriptive of the machine. Its wheel is horizontal, and it frequently makes from 300 to 400 revolutions in a minute.

4.—The last question is SUFFICIENT WASTE ROOM. When it is considered how much greater space ordinary building or paving-stones fill when in the quarry than they do when dressed for use, some idea may be formed of the diminuation of slate-rock in the process of slate making. In all cases "top" has to be removed before the genuine material is reached, but the top on slate-rock is always greater than on the commoner rock, and, therefore, more extended waste room should be provided. We cannot state accurately the common sale price of dressed building stones, nor does it seem necessary, as their value per ton is very small. The best dressed paving-stones sell for 10s. a ton. The best slates sell for 70s. per ton, and taking all sizes and qualities together in an ordinary quarry, they sell for from 40s. to 56s. a ton on the average. *Profit* on slate making is not now calculated, as it will be dealt with hereafter. Our present remarks are made to show the small sacrifice that it will be necessary to make, in order to obtain sufficient waste room. Indeed, the land where slate-rock is generally found rarely returns as much rent as 6d. an acre in the shape of a sheep-walk, so that the money value of waste room is very small. If it is not secured at first, it will become more costly afterwards.

CORNISH ENGINES ON THE CONTINENT.—A series of interesting experiments for ascertaining the relative merits of the various kinds of pumping-engines in use in the coal basin of the Loire has been made under the supervision of Mr. Soulary, who has communicated the results to the Mineralogical Society of St. Etienne. Four engines were experimented on, all single-acting and medium-pressure:—1. The Egarande beam-engine, Cornish pattern, condensing but without expansion;—2. The St. Antoine engine, direct-acting without expansion or condensation;—3. The Sainte Colette engine, direct-acting and condensing, but without expansion; and 4. Davey's engine, Cornish pattern, with expansion and condensing. The results of the experiments showed—that the first engine (Egarande), although the oldest, and allowing a waste of steam, gave a better duty than the third engine (Sainte Colette); that this latter gave a better duty than the second (St. Antoine), in consequence of its being a condensing engine; and that the fourth (Davey's), with a considerable expansion ($2\frac{3}{4}$), gave more than double the duty of the first engine (Egarande), which is built on the same pattern, but with little or no expansion. On the whole, M. Soulary concludes that there is economy in pushing the expansion as far as possible, although, of course, this requires a proportionate increase in the mass of the rods, balance-bobs, and all connections, the extra and original cost of which, however, he thinks is soon covered by the continuous saving in fuel. We may add, that in making these trials the state of the

pitwork and other essential but variable elements were taken into consideration, without which comparisons of duty are worthless and even delusive—as, for instance, those statements of duty given of the few engines still noticed in the Cornish Engine Reporters.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

DEC. 8.—The Coal Trade continues to improve. The price of coal in Newcastle is at present higher than it has been for some years, and the prospect of the Northern collieries is certainly better than for a very considerable time back. It is well known that little profit has been earned by many of the Northern collieries during the last few years; this remark applies, however, particularly to the large steam coal works, but the price of the best house coal, too, was low, and as this has advanced considerably, with a great probability of permanence, and the demand for coke and all other kinds of coal being good, the prospect at present is certainly cheering. With respect to the cost of raising coal, the only increase of moment which has taken place is the advance in the tonnage prices to the coal hewers; all other charges have been, and are likely to be, somewhat reduced. This has been effected by the gradual improvement in the machinery used both for winding coal up the shafts and for hauling it underground. Hauling-engines underground have now attained considerable perfection, trains of tubs from 30 to 80, or more, are hauled along engine-planes from ¼ mile to five times that length, at the rate, in some cases, of upwards of 30 miles per hour, the rails being laid in many cases on longitudinal sleepers the whole length of these planes, and in some cases fish-plates are used at the joints, the road being, in fact, almost equal to a first-class passenger railway. A locomotive for underground work is still a great desideratum. We have heard nothing lately of one which was being constructed at Seaton Sluice, being intended for trial at a colliery near Bedlington. The cost of haulage, winding coal, &c., has certainly been much reduced in late years; the severe competition in the trade, with low prices, made these improvements a necessity, and, as prices improve, the full benefit will be derived from these improvements. The mode of bringing the coal from the face of the work has also, in all thick seams, been changed from hand labour to the use of ponies, which has also in many cases effected a reduction in the cost, and has materially improved the condition of the working colliers. With respect to the labour market, it is certainly increasing in tightness, and, if the cost continues to increase in value, this will, of course, be more felt; but the remedy for this is already provided, and it will, no doubt, be applied in all hard thick seams, as necessity forces in into use. We allude to the Coal-Cutting Machine, which is gradually, though slowly, being introduced. The introduction of this machine, which is only a question of time, will vastly improve the condition of the working miner, as it will relieve him from the hardest kind of manual labour, and he will thus have a better chance of improving himself, by cultivating his mental powers; this, in many cases, it must be confessed is done at present to a very limited extent, as the acts and doings of this class sufficiently prove. The ventilation of the collieries here, too, continues to improve—that is, as a rule: no doubt there are exceptions; but at some of the large collieries in Northumberland and Durham as much as 200,000 cubic feet of air per minute is in circulation. That is the aggregate quantity of air circulated through the shafts and main air-courses of one mine, this quantity being divided into from 9 to 12 portions, from 8000 to 10,000 and upwards being circulated in the various districts into which the mine is divided for the purpose of working and ventilation. This is effected by the means of furnace-power, and, of course, low-pressure, with the powerful auxiliary of large and spacious air-courses. I think it will be admitted by practical men that this method has so far been proved to possess advantages over all other methods experimented upon; at any rate, machine ventilation has found little favour here as yet, although several attempts have been made to introduce it.

A very painful occurrence has taken place at the extensive ironworks of the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, at Tow Law. The ventilation of one of the blasts having become defective, in consequence of a thick deposit of oxide of zinc having been formed round the mouth of the furnace, the blast was damped in order to have it cleared out. Four men were occupied with the matter. The damping of the furnace consisted of placing a thick layer of small ironstone and sods over the remaining hot material in the furnace, and this layer was to serve the double purpose of a standing-place for the men, and for modifying the power of carbonaceous gases, which the fire in the furnace produced. During the early part of Wednesday the oxide had been successfully removed from the sides of the blast, but at the conclusion of the work the men had left a few of the tools in the furnace, and it was in the effort to secure them that the accident occurred. By the time the men had finished work the layer of ironstone and sods had been almost burnt through, which made it very inefficient for the purpose it was intended. The manager had observed the state the furnace was in, and he warned the men not to attempt to enter it, but, in spite of this, John Douglas went on to the ladder, when he fell into the furnace, being overpowered by the noxious gas. Attempts were made to rescue him; those, however, not only failed, but the men who made the attempts also succumbed to the influence of the gas, and had to be assisted out. Douglas was dead when got out. The other two men, Trainer and Valney, are in a very precarious state, the former being quite insensible, and the latter blind. The fourth man, Grey, is however, able to go about.

A silver tea and coffee service, and also a gold chain, valued altogether at 50*l.*, has been presented to Mr. Robert Robinson, late viewer at Pease's West Collieries, by the workmen and others connected with those works. Mr. Robinson has received a valuable appointment in Wales.

At the Addison New Winning, the workmen of the Townley and Stella Collieries, as a proof of their esteem and respect, presented Mr. John Archbold, engineer of the colliery (on the occasion of his leaving his present situation for China), with a case of valuable drawing instruments, and his wife with a gold ring. The presentation was made by Mr. J. B. Simpson, manager of the colliery. Mr. Archbold briefly, but feelingly and gratefully, acknowledged the testimonials.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

DEC. 8.—The Iron Trade both in North and South Staffordshire is quieter. For galvanised sheets there is a good demand, and also for nail-rods; but the shipbuilding requirements have considerably diminished, and the general demand for merchant bars is dull. There is no improvement in the orders for America; and it is thought that the special war demand having now been considerably curtailed, and the ordinary consumption contracted, that the American manufacturers, with the high protective duties in operation, are able to compete with English iron; whilst the present price, though lower than it was, keeps English iron, to a great extent, out of the French and other continental markets. The works are not now fully employed, and the question of a reduction in price is talked of to a greater extent. The opinions, however, of most of the leading makers are understood to be adverse to such a step. The present is always a dull season; it is now specially so, for the recent fright in commercial circles, and the want of orders is, no doubt, increased by the anticipation on the part of large consumers that iron may be lower. The withholding of orders, in expectation of a fall in price, tends to cause one, but is more likely, by being followed by a pressure for immediate execution, when delay has reached its furthest point, to lead to a pressure in the other direction. This is one of many indications that if every ironmaster avowedly sold at what terms he thought proper it would be better for the maker, the formal fixing of the prices causing halts and stoppages in business, which would be less likely if prices oscillated freely, according to demand and supply.

Another question, which is exciting much attention, is that of wages. In the ironworks, whilst wages were previously fully 10 per cent. in excess of the old scale in relation to the price of iron, no reduction whatever was made when 1*l.* per ton was last taken off iron, so that the disproportion is very great at present. Many advocate the redress of this inequality as a preliminary step, and the matter is being much canvassed. A meeting of leading ironmasters was held at Birmingham, on Thursday, and several matters, including the Chairmanship of the Ironmasters' Association, were talked over, and a special meeting is to be held on Dec. 22, to determine these questions. The name of the Earl of Dudley is mentioned by Mr. S. Griffiths in his "Circular" as having many claims on the position of head of the iron trade in the South Staffordshire district, and no doubt his vast mineral property and extensive ironworks give him an eminent position in the district.

Lord Lyttelton's letter on Strikes and Education has called forth a reply from Mr. G. H. Hickman, agent to Sir Horace St. Paul, in which the writer denies that the colliers have shown any improvement in the conduct of this strike as compared with others; and he also asserts that generally the employers in South Staffordshire are favourable to education, which is, no doubt, true, but there is a good deal of prejudice against "forcing," as they call it, education on colliers and workmen's children on the part of many small masters, and many of those who direct colliery operations. As to the conduct of the colliers during the strike, it was very mistaken, but there was, on the whole, more self-restraint, and more regard to what were supposed to be the limits of legality than previously, which are marks of some degree of culture. No doubt in this case that increased union of action was mischievous, as it prolonged the struggle, but it is a step towards greater wisdom, and if the policy was mistaken, as assuredly the writer of this letter thinks, and always said, its parallel may be found all over our statute-book, and in the policy of great nations at the present day. We must educate more and better, not less.

The terrible tragedy at Withymore, near Dudley, by which eight persons were at once killed through the breaking of a chain, has been converted into a tragico-comedy by the action of the coroners' juries. As some of the sufferers died in one district and some in another, two coroners have presided over their separate enquiries, and the juries have come to different and conflicting decisions. It may be remembered that the chain caught on the horns of the pulley, fell off on the iron bar on which the pulley revolved, and snapped, and it is supposed that this was owing to the pit-frame being out of perpendicular, as it was from the sinking of one side owing to the action of a subterranean fire. In the first case a verdict of manslaughter was returned against Zachariah Mason, the underground manager, and against an engineman named James Leadham. At another inquest it was shown that Mason had nothing to do with the machinery, nor Leadham with the engine in question, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Edwin Nock, one of the proprietors, the only evidence against him being that he had known of repairs having previously been done. At the third inquest the jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Francis Downing, the engineman of the pit where the accident occurred, and they expressed an opinion that the persons against whom the other juries had returned verdicts were exonerated from blame. As it appeared clear that Downing had observed the defects, and had not taken means to remedy them, this last verdict looks more sensible than the others, but the whole proceedings are not calculated to raise the coroners' courts in public esteem. Another element introduced was a difference of opinion between Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, and Mr. H. Johnson, Dr. Percy's former opponent, the latter attributing the accident mainly to a crack in the engine-house, and the pulley being out of the square with the line of the chain.

On Monday Mr. Harding, coroner, held an inquest at Talk-o'-the-Hill, North Staffordshire, on the body of William Hargreaves. The deceased was a miner at the North Staffordshire Colliery, and on Nov. 28 he and other men were at work, when about eight o'clock an explosion took place in the part where the deceased was working, whereby he was badly burnt. He was removed to his lodgings, but died in consequence of the injuries on Sunday morning. It was given in evidence by Joseph Yoxall, the foreman, that he had duly examined the works an hour before the accident; whilst Charles Lawton, an undertaker, stated that he locked the lamp of the deceased on the morning of the accident, but when it was shown to him afterwards it was unlocked. He added that no naked candles were allowed to be used. The presumption, therefore, appeared to be that the unfortunate deceased had unlocked the lamp, and hence caused the explosion. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

DEC. 8.—A quiet tone pervades the Iron Trade in these counties, and it is not anticipated that there will be any improvement until after the Christmas holidays. There is a slight move in rails and railway iron-work generally, but there is almost an entire absence from speculation. The limited liability principle is again extending itself, and two large firms are now being merged into companies. We hear that it is not unlikely that the Dunstan and Barlow Company will shortly erect rolling-mills, and there is a report that another large firm intend doing the same. The Coal Trade is very active, and with the larger firms who have extensive contracts on hand it is difficult to keep pace with the demand. The enquiry for the London market is unabated, and prices keep exceedingly firm. In lead mining we have to notice that the Mill Dam is improving, and the next sale of ore is expected to yield a dividend for the shareholders. The company has long been mixed up with litigation, which is now settled, and instead of paying lawyers, the company now intend to pay the shareholders a dividend.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The costs of the Great Hucklow Mining Company, in the action between that company and the Mill Dam Company, and in the cross action commenced by the latter company, both tried at Derby in 1862, have been recently taxed, and the sum directed to be paid by the Mill Dam Company to their neighbours, amounting to 625*l.*, had been paid. The Mill Dam Company have recently made a call of 10*s.* per share, which, on their 3000 shares, should produce 1500*l.*; it is hoped this will be sufficient to clear off all their liabilities, and enable the directors to show such a statement at their annual meeting, to be held in February, as will prove they are free from debt, even if they are not yet able to declare a dividend. In the report from Derbyshire, published in the *Mining Journal*, on Nov. 5, blame is apparently thrown upon the directors for not keeping out of law; but the directors may allege, in their justification, that, however blameable their conduct might be (or, rather, the conduct of the persons who were directors when the litigation commenced), it was afterwards sanctioned at a meeting of the shareholders.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

DEC. 8.—The Iron Trade is in about the same state as last week, with the exception that two or three of the leading houses have experienced a slight improvement in the demand. From the Continent the orders are below the average of the last few months; and as for the American enquiry one can hardly describe how it stands. One day there is a prospect of a renewal of the large trade which was formerly done with that country, and, perhaps, the next day matters are depressed, and look quite ominous again, in consequence of discouraging reports having come to hand. Until peace reigns once more on the American continent the demand from that country will always be characterised by that uncertainty that the ironmasters will be unable to depend to any extent upon it. The Colonies promise to become more important markets for iron, and there is little doubt that the exports to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the other British territories, will in time greatly increase. As already stated, continental buyers show less disposition to enter into contracts, and from this and other causes the tendency of the market, upon the whole, is downward. Rails are quoted 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* per ton at the works; bars, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and other qualities in proportion. Several of the tin-plate works are not fully employed, and there are but few orders on the books of the charcoal makers. The coke-plate makers are able to secure more orders, but at low prices. Unquestionably a large amount of activity is to be witnessed in all branches of the Coal Trade, and the current quotations are fairly maintained. Foreign freights are now at a moderate figure, and this fact tends to impart increased vitality to the steam coal trade. Coke and patent fuel remain without any change since my last report. The foundries of the district are in regular employ, and at the copper works the usual quantity of work is turned out.

The dispute between the Merthyr Board of Health and Mr. Crawshay, as to the supply of water, has not yet been settled, and there is every probability of the resolution referred to in last week's Journal being again rescinded. Mr. G. T. Clark, of the Dowlais Works, and several other members who had resigned, have declined to withdraw their resignations.

At the Neath Petty Sessions, on Friday, the Glyncorrwg Coal Company appealed against the assessment of their property in the parish of Glyncorrwg. Mr. Fisher represented the coal company, and Mr. Jenkins the parish authorities. The collieries had been assessed at 500*l.*, and the principle adopted in arriving at the value was the royalty and tonnage. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, the magistrates decided on confirming the rate, each party to pay their own costs.

The first of a series of lectures on "Geology" was delivered by Mr. Bodkin, of London, at the Athenæum, Llanelly, on Friday, Mr. W. H. Nevill in the chair. Mr. Bodkin lectured last year, at the same place, on "Mineralogical Science." It is a matter of congratulation that such a large employer of labour as Mr. Nevill patronises lectures of this character, and the example may well be followed by other iron and coalmasters in the district. The more knowledge on geological and mineralogical matters which is diffused among the men, the less frequent we shall have to record those frightful accidents from explosions of gas, which often sweep so many of our fellow-beings to eternity without a moment's warning. It should be stated that Mr. Bodkin is the gentleman who has undertaken the classification of the mineralogical specimens which the Right Hon. Earl Cawdor has kindly presented to the Athenæum, and the lectures are, to a great extent, in illustration of these specimens.

An amalgamation of a rather important character is about to be carried out at Newport. The Railway Wagon Works, the property of Mr. James Murphy, Mr. Powell's wagon establishment, and the Monmouthshire Wagon Company (Limited), are about to be formed into one undertaking. Mr. James Murphy will be the managing director of the amalgamated concern, and Mr. T. E. Cooke the secretary. It is expected that considerable additions will be made to the existing works, and that ultimately some five or six hundred hands will receive regular employment.

It is reported that the London and North-Western Railway Company have an idea of leasing, or entering into a traffic arrangement, with the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company. If the report proves correct, it is evident that there is a good future in store for Llanelly.

The arrivals at Swansea include:—The Swansea, from Taltal, with 460 tons copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons; the Kertha, from Cherbourg, with 147 tons iron ore, for Ynisedwyn Iron Company; the Laborieux, from St. Malo, with 195 tons zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; the Havre, from Havre, with 4 casks lead ore, for H. Bath and Sons.

COAL CONTRACTS—UNITED MERTHYR COLLIERIES COMPANY.—The contract for the supply of Welsh Steam Coal for the use of the Royal Mail Company's steamers at their foreign stations during the ensuing year has been awarded to the United Merthyr Collieries Company—the coal selected being the upper 4-feet from their Cwm Neol and Forchamman Collieries, shipped at Cardiff and Swansea. This is another instance of this enterprising company, which started, we believe, in April last, and already produces about 700 tons of coal per day, having secured one of the best contracts offered to the collieries in the Aberdare Valley. The price at which the contract is taken is sufficiently remunerative, without, however, reaching the extreme rates asked by some of the leading collieries; and in this the district should congratulate itself, having thereby retained a very large consumer for at least another year, who otherwise might have been tempted to change, as many are, by the comparatively low prices ruling in the North. The Risca Colliery again undertakes the supplies from Newport.

THE WIGAN COLLIERS.—The colliers of the Wigan district are still persisting in their attempt to obtain an advance of wages, notwithstanding the refusal of the masters to comply with the request they made a few weeks ago. This refusal was backed by the statement that the price of coal in the market did not justify an advance, and the delegates of the colliers have lately been employed in testing the truth of the statement. The result of their enquiries has been to confirm the masters' opinion of the state of the market, but the men still hope, by the course of action they have determined upon, to obtain the wished-for increase. They have given notice to the masters that if the addition they ask cannot be given at the end of another fortnight, owing to the price of coal, they will then proceed to restrict their labour, or reduce the quantity of "get," so as to raise prices in the market, and thus enable their employers to comply with their demand.

THREATENED STRIKE OF COLLIERS—EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND.

It would seem that the working colliers of South Yorkshire have not yet quietly settled down to work, after being out nearly six months, nor do they appear to have learnt much of the rights of masters and men from the sufferings of the past. Of this a notable example took place two or three days since at Mount Osborne Colliery (one of the largest in the district), belonging to Mr. W. Day. Four of the men, acting as a deputation from the workmen of the colliery, asked for an interview with the proprietors, which was granted. They then made a demand of an extraordinary character, threatening if it were not complied with they would "throw down" the colliery, or, in other words, that the men would strike. But, lest there should be any doubts as to what was intended, we give a *verbatim* account of what took place. The four men having been ushered into the room, in which was the proprietor, with Mr. Potter, and other officials,

MR. DAY asked the men what they wanted?—The DEPUTATION: We have come to ask you what you can do about the men who refuse to pay to the Union?

MR. DAY: I must first ask you your names?—DEPUTATION: Our names are William Atkinson, Geo. Marshall, Chales Illingworth, James Gilberthorpe, and Wm. Lindsley.

MR. DAY: What is it you require?—DEPUTATION: We have come to the decision that those men must either pay or stand out of the way.

MR. DAY: What do you require?—DEPUTATION: We merely say that the meeting have desired us to say that those men must pay to the Union or we shall "throw down."

MR. DAY: What am I to understand by that?—DEPUTATION: We believe that the body of the men have come to the determination that unless the men pay to the Union they will all "throw down."

MR. DAY: What do you mean by "throwing down?"—DEPUTATION: We mean that we shall stop work; we have no wish to stop the pit, but unless the men pay to the Union we shall all stop work.

MR. DAY: What do you wish me to do?—DEPUTATION: We want you to say to those men that they must pay to the Union or give up work.

MR. DAY: In fact, I must force them to pay into the Union.—DEPUTATION: That is what we want.

MR. POTTER: You ask a very unreasonable thing, and one that cannot be tolerated in a free country like this.—DEPUTATION: If they are men they will pay without being forced.

MR. POTTER: We have no right to say to any man that he shall pay to this thing or that; he has a perfect right to spend his own money in any way he thinks proper, so long as he does not interfere with his neighbours; when he has paid his way he has a right to spend his money as he thinks proper, either in drinking it or throwing it into the street; we have no right to say to any man that he shall pay this or that money to any society.

MR. DAY: Then I am to understand that I am either to turn those men off, or force them to pay to the Union?—DEPUTATION: That is what we want.

MR. DAY: I cannot see that you have any right to compel those men to belong to the Union; I have as much r'ght to ask you to leave the Union as you have to ask them to join it. Now, let there be no misunderstanding about the matter: you can tell them from me, that I will suffer my right arm to be taken from my body before I will do such a thing. I have no right to say to you that you should leave the Union, or to say to those men that they shall contribute towards it; if I do so I shall be amenable to the law for intimidation, and you can tell the men so from me. You ask me for an impossibility, and I am sorry you should ask such a thing.

DEPUTATION: That is an answer to our question, and we know what to do.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE TIN TRADE.

During the whole of the past month the Tin Market has been very quiet; what business has taken place has been mostly for export, as consumers have taken but small quantities. The fluctuations in price have not exceeded 1*l.* per ton, and we commence the present month with the same quotations as those ruling four weeks ago. Those operators and holders who were impressed with the idea that, with a return of confidence in mercantile affairs and a reduction in the rate of discount, tin would be favourably affected have been sadly disappointed. We have had a reduction of 2 per cent. in the Bank minimum, and metals generally have shown a reaction from their lowest point. Tin, however, has been the exception. The cause is obvious to all, and is explained in a few words—"our heavy stock goes on increasing." The last mail from Penang brings advices of continued shipments, and a further large quantity is now in course of shipment to this market, at prices much above those those ruling here; the supply from the mines is large, and when once at Penang and Singapore we may be sure it will all find its way to the different places of consumption. The Continent, attracted by the comparatively low prices of Banca ruling here, has bought freely, and a good deal has been shipped to France and Germany; indeed, we consider this to be the principal cause of prices maintaining themselves so well as they have done. Holders, on the other hand, have freely supplied the market at the day's value, and what is worthy of especial notice is that tin has been supplied by those very parties who for months past have been the advocates of higher prices. So long as our quotations remain from 3*l.* to 4*l.* below the Dutch we may expect this demand to continue; but any advance in prices would again restore this trade to its natural channel, and we should lose this chance of lessening our heavy stock. Consumers here need not fear any scarcity of Banca, for our stock of this quality of tin was never larger; and we may here remark that the rumours which were prevalent that no spring sale of Banca would take place are erroneous, for our advices from Holland say that a March sale is looked upon as certain. Already the arrivals of Banca for the next sale amount to 66,000 slabs, and large lots are on the way still. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on Nov. 30 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

	1864. Slabs.	Tons.	1863. Slabs.	Tons.	1862. Slabs.	Tons.	1861. Slabs.	Tons.
Stock in Holland	71,032	=2270 ..	79,670	=2790 ..	73,690	=2280 ..	62,028	=1925
Arrived for next sale ..	66,204	=2120 ..	50,358	=1775 ..	57,998	=1800 ..	57,250	=1770
Stock here	3831		2592		2212		1230	
Total tons	8291		7157		6292		4925	

The quantity of tin now afloat for England is 723 tons, against 656 tons last year, and to the Continent 141 tons.

ENGLISH TIN.—The demand has been very good throughout the month, particularly for common, but official prices have seldom been acceded to. The supply has been fully equal to the demand, but there are no signs of prices being lowered, in spite of the comparative low quotations for foreign.

STRAITS early in the month stood at 94*l.* per ton, at which a fair business was done for export and consumption; some sales of prompt parcels, at 97*l.* to 96*l.*, were also effected. The price then gradually stiffened to 95*l.* cash, and some orders for three months prompt at 98*l.* could not be executed for want of sellers. A quieter feeling soon came over the market, buyers withdrew, and we close again with sellers at 94*l.* cash, and 96*l.* full prompt, with a little demand for the former for export.

BANCA.—As mentioned in our summary, the demand has been chiefly for export, and we estimate the sales at about 150 tons. Prices have fluctuated between 95*l.* and 96*l.*, and we close steady at the latter quotations. The Dutch market, which at one time was firm at 60 fl., has declined to 58¼ fl., sellers. The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Stock on warrants, Oct. 31 ....Slabs	75,350	87,820	80,955
Delivered during November	4,318	8,150	7,265
Stock on warrants, Nov. 30	71,032	79,670	73,690
Arrived towards next sale.....	66,204	50,358	57,998

The arrivals of tin in London during November have been as follows:—Straits, per "Bothwell Castle," 2406 slabs; "Sea Wave," 2170; "Zingara," 1801; "Ferozepore," 3712; "Empress," 3182; "Tweed," 989; "Miss Nightingale," 425; "Rangoon," 1213; Banca, 100: total, 15,998 slabs. Making since Jan. 1 into London—

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Banca .....Slabs	40,333	18,287	18,310	12,160
Straits	81,443	46,567	76,945	69,511
Total	121,776	64,874	95,255	71,671

We estimate the present stock of tin in warehouse here at 3831 tons. The import and export of tin during the month of October and the first ten months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1863, has been as follows:—

	Month ended Oct. 31. 1862.	1863.	1864.	Ten months ended Oct. 31. 1862.	1863.	1864.
Import .....Cwts.	4196	2,965	5816	62,459	37,656	72,737
Export—Foreign ..	1632	1,810	1450	20,198	19,053	15,938
" English ..	5788	10,347	8297	71,657	72,157	78,192

The export of tin from Singapore, from Sept. 22 to Oct. 23, was—to Great Britain, 1121 pekuls; to Europe and America, nil. From Penang, during the same period, it was—to Great Britain, 2243 pekuls; to Europe, 605; America, nil: price $23.

TIN-PLATES.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand, but no change in price; some purchases have been made for America, and this has somewhat relieved makers. The declared value of tin-plates exported during the month of October last and the first ten months of this year, compared with 1862 and 1863, has been as follows:—

Month ended Oct. 31. 1862.	1863.	1864.	Ten months ended Oct. 31. 1862.	1863.	1864.
£80,491	£120,374	£78,084	£1,062,455	£1,094,271	£1,111,217

VON DADELSZEN AND NORTH.

THE SLATE TRADE—ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.—The highly satisfactory position of the SLATE TRADE—the demand being so much greater than the supply—renders all information respecting it of general interest Some three years since a descriptive pamphlet was issued by Mr. T. C. Smith, of which two editions of 5000 each were speedily disposed of; this has now been re-printed, with much original matter from practical authorities in the several districts, and particulars of most of the quarries at work, explanatory of their state and prospects. The new work is published at 1s. each, and can be had at our office.

COPPER MINING IN CANADA.—The Marrington "Canada" Mining Company, with a capital of 75,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has been formed for the purpose of working the Marrington and Balrath Mines, in Lower Canada. The mines comprise 300 acres, held in fee-simple and free of royalty and rent. The purchase-money is fixed at 26,000*l.*, all in shares of the company. The works are carried on, under the superintendence of Lord Aylmer, by Capt. Francis Bennetts, a Cornishman. The prospectus states that the mines are situated in the neighbourhood of some of the richest mines in Canada. The mine is at present 25 fms. deep, and has improved from mundic and poor ores at surface to 4, 8, and 12 per cent. in the shaft.

LEAD MINING IN CANADA.—At the Rip Van Winkle lead mine, at Marmora, the ore is solid and massive, and is likely to yield rich returns to the fortunate owners. Galena, sulphuret of lead, or cubic lead ores yield an average of 85 per cent. of lead, while copper ore ranges from 75 per cent. down to 2 or 3; and 15 per cent. is considered a good average. Hence it follows that although

copper is considered worth more than lead, a ton of lead ore is easier and more cheaply worked than copper, in proportion to the return. The opening of these mines in the back townships must cause a great demand for labour, and give a great impetus to the trade of this part of Canada. Coborg is at present making exertions to draw the trade of this part of Canada in that direction, but Kingston must eventually become the shipping place for most of the lead and copper ores of this section.

PLUMBAGO.—Amongst the minerals of Ceylon, plumbago is alone of much importance; the average export for the past seven years has been about 1000 tons, but there is great fluctuation. It is usually of a coarse quality, fitted for the lubrication of machinery, and for use in the arts in the shape of crucibles for melting copper and the more precious metals. Some is fine enough to be compressed into pencils, but for this purpose the Ceylon plumbago is greatly inferior to that of the Somerset and Cumberland hills. It is generally found pretty near the surface. In the Western Province a royalty is charged by Government for plumbago digging of 7s. 6d. per ton. In the Southern Province a duty of one-tenth on the value of the article, usually reckoned at 4*l.* per ton, is levied, which is equal to 8s. per ton. These two provinces are the only two in the island which contribute any revenue on account of plumbago. The amount received in 1861 was 383*l.* Although occasionally a blue sapphire or a ruby of some value turns up in the zygnamies, or localities worked, plumbago is the only mineral on which Ceylon can rely as of any commercial importance.

COPPER MINING—DEVON GREAT CONSOLS—No. III.

A mine is worked by the men employed either upon "tutwork" or "tribute." Tutwork is simply excavation at a stated price per fathom according to the nature of the ground, and it is usually "set" for two months: that is to say, a party or pare of men engage to excavate in a certain part of a mine at such a price per fathom as they may agree upon with the management. In some cases they may do as much as they can at the price n the two months; at others they have a certain number of fathoms given them to do. At Devon Consols settings are made on each monthly payday, so that half the mine is dealt with at a time. Tribute is of an entirely different character from tutwork. The tributer engages to raise ore from a spot set at a tribute of a certain number of shillings in 1*l.*, the amount varying with the richness of the mineral and the hardness of the rock The more money the ore which tributers raise produces the more money they get. Tutwork and tribute are thus both piece work, and both speculative. Men may be able from favourable circumstances to raise more ore or drive more fathoms than was calculated when the setting was made; but, on the other hand, the rock may prove harder than was anticipated, or the lode poorer. No engagement, however, lasts more than two months, and by the end of that time arrangements fair to both parties will be made. Tutwork prices will vary from 18*l.* to 2*l.* per fathom; and it may be added that in the last report a portion of one of the lodes was stated to be worth 200*l.* per fathom. There is very little tribute work done at Devon Consols.

The miners at Devon Great Consols descend and ascend the shafts by ladders, which is a severe tax upon their energies, as the writer of these articles—having in the course of his visits to the mine gone down to the 115 fathom level (690 feet)—can testify. It takes the men about one hour to ascend from the bottom—224 fathoms. Few, however, work at that depth. The labour is hard enough without the climbing; and we are glad to be able to state that a man-engine will shortly be erected at a centrally situated shaft, which will relieve the men of this intense and unproductive fatigue. There have been difficulties in the way of taking this step; but these have now happily been removed.

As regards ventilation, one of the most important points bearing upon the health of the miner, Devon Great Consols must be favourably spoken of. The excellent draught through the levels and winzes renders the air remarkably pure. In the course of two hours underground the writer, even in the ends, never felt the atmosphere—the smoke of the powder excepted—so oppressive as at many an ordinary public meeting, and the smoke cleared away rapidly. In some of the ends air is introduced by wooden trunks; and the motion of the trucks is said to assist the ventilation by agitating the atmosphere as they pass to and fro. Lower down than the 115 fathom level the ventilation is, of course, not so good, but it is stated to be even there far superior to that of most mines.

It has been before stated that the miners work in pares or parties. Ordinarily each party is portioned into three sections, one of which is always at work, each 24 hours being divided into three "cores." Under this system one section would go on at six in the morning, and work until two in the afternoon, the second would go on at two, and work until ten; and the third would complete the day by working from ten to six. Thus each man would be underground eight hours a day. At Devon Consols there are, however, few night cores; and it is said that the company and the miners alike reap the benefit of this change of system.

The Royal Commissioners, who visited Devon Great Consols amongst the mines which they inspected, reported that there is a want of accommodation for the miners at mines generally, and recommended that suitable places should be provided in which the men might change their clothes before and after work, and that means should be given them of drying their labouring apparel. It is complained that the Commissioners have been too sweeping in their condemnations; and that in censuring those mines where the men are not cared for, they have neglected to give credit to those in which they are. Devon Great Consols should certainly have been excepted; for at the mines belonging to the company "drys" are fitted up for the men, in which they can shift confortably; provision being made for the drying of the wet clothes over flues or steam-pipes. Each man has also a lock-up cupboard; and hot water is supplied to those who want it. The "dry" at Wheal Emma gives the best accommodation, and we believe that improvements are contemplated which will bring the others up to that mark. It is only fair to the company that these facts should be stated, in order that it may not be mistakenly supposed that the health and comfort of the men are so little cared for as rom the general observations of the Mines Commissioners' report might be imagined. Throughout the establishment there are places in which the men, girls, and boys may take their meals in warmth and comfort, hot water for tea or coffee being available, and ovens being provided in which the food they bring with them may be warmed. There are persons in charge of these places who give the requisite attendance. At the main dressing-floor the accommodation for the boys and girls is comprised in a spacious room, well warmed by a central fine, along which are placed seats on which they may sit and warm their feet. They are allowed to come to this place and warm themselves during working hours; and at meals times the boys and girls are kept separate, and good order preserved.

As a matter of great importance in its bearing upon the safety of the miners, it should also be noticed that throughout Devon Consols copper tamping bars are used, with the best results in preventing the deplorable accidents from explosion so frequent where the iron bars are employed. Great care is also exercised in giving out the powder, which is only served to the men in small quantities.

Having described the manner in which the ore is raised and brought to the surface, the next operation that demands our attention is its preparation for market—technically termed the dressing of the ore. This is carried on in places called dressing-floors. The dressing of ore consists in its separation, as far as may be, from the substances of an unmetalliferous character with which it is commonly mixed; in assorting it into different qualities according to its richness and consequent value; and in bringing it, by stamping or crushing, to a semi-sandy condition. Due care is naturally taken in the conduct of this process that whilst that which is worthless shall be got rid of, any ore that will pay for conveyance to the smelting furnaces, and for reduction into metal there, shall be preserved for that purpose. Many of the contrivances by which these objects are accomplished are exceedingly ingenious, and the process of dressing is altogether of a very interesting character, and one that would repay investigation by the stranger to mines and mining work.

There are several dressing floors at Devon Great Consols; but the main floor is situated at Wheal Anna Maria, and from it our description of the process will be derived.

The ore on being hauled up from below is taken to the floors; and the large masses broken up by men with sledges into smaller pieces—a process called "spalling." After undergoing this operation it is taken to the "cobbers"—young women—who with hammers break into yet smaller portions, in the manner calculated to enable them to sort it into qualities, and to separate and throw away the refuse. The necessity for some such operation will be apparent when it is considered that the ore is found in the lode in connection with a variety of quartzose and similarly worthless matter, from which it can only be separated by a process of disintegration. Cobbing answers this end well enough for the separation of the better ore when it is in sufficiently large pieces. The ore stuff which is too small for the cobbers, or at least is small enough not to need being broken smaller, is treated in a different manner. It it first "sized," by being passed in succession through a couple of riddles or sieves, the first having inch apertures and the second half-inch or five-eighths. The ore that remains in the riddles is taken to the "tables"—a kind of high benches on which kneel the "picking girls," children whose duty it is to pick over and sort what is brought to them, casting aside the refuse. The finer stuff—that which passes through both riddles—is "jigged," either by boys by hand, or in what is called the jigging machines—the principle being the same in both cases. A jigging machine may be roughly described as a box into which the small—in fact sandy—ore stuff is put, and "jigged" or shaken. Then, by the operation of specific gravity, the particles of ore, being heavier than the refuse material with which they are mixed, fall to the bottom; so that when the jigging has been continued long enough, a tolerably accurate division of the contents of the machine is made, and the refuse is then skimmed off. To make the separation more complete the stuff thus concentrated is jigged over again, each repetition resulting in greater purity.—*Western Morning News.*

[*To be continued in next week's Journal.*]

FOREIGN MINES.

SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.—J. H. Rordam, Nov. 21: Middle Ramsrud: I beg to inform you that silver has appeared in the No. 1 stope, west in this mine, where now good fahlbands are met with.

LAGUNA.—Oct. 28: The lode in the 50 vara level west, and the stopes over it, are now producing ore in pretty good quantity of 13 marcs, but the ore in the shaft contains upwards of 20 marcs per monton. The cross-cut driving south continues in ore, but not so good as when last reported; this work will go forward until we reach the south wall of the vein, which it will, probably, require about two months more to accomplish. The torta No. 8 is going on well, and has assayed 13 marcs; besides this we have Nos. 9 and 10 ground, and ready to be reduced, and the ores for No. 11 are now grinding, so that in a short time there will, probably, be three tortas in the patio together, each of 100 cargas, and the sinking of the shaft being resumed, the extraction of ores will, probably, increase considerably.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, Dec. 2: Roure: Richards's shaft is set to sink below the 80 by six men, at 149 frs. per metre. The 80 metre level, north of this shaft, is in a large, kindly lode, showing spots of ore. The same level south is unproductive. The 60 metre level south yields ¾ ton of ore per fm. The same level, south of cross-cut, north of Richards's shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fm. The 40 metre level, south of Agnes' shaft, on the western part of the lode, is suspended, to hole a rise in the back; the same level, on the main part of the lode, yields ¾ ton of ore per fm. The 20 cross-cut, towards Virginie's shaft, is in hard ground, consequently the driving has been retarded. The adit level south of ditto is unproductive. The same level, on the western part, north of winze, yields 3 tons of ore per fm. The stollen south of James's shaft, on the western part of the lode, yields ½ ton of ore per fm. The same level, north of cross-cut, south of Virginie's shaft, yields saving work for a width of 2 ft. Our stopes and tribute pitches throughout this mine yield well.—La Grange: The 40, south of Nosky's shaft, has again entered disordered ground. The same level north yields 4 tons of ore per fm. for the whole width of the lode. The 20 north is unproductive, so is the adit in the same direction. Our stopes in this mine turn out well.—Mioche: The 100 metre level, north and south of cross-cut, on No. 2 lode, is poor. We have set to rise in the back by four men, to make a communication with the bottom of the 80 metre level. The rise in back of the same level, on No. 3 lode, produces quartz, blende, and spots of ore. We have set to sink a winze below the 80 metre level, on No. 2 lode, near its junction with the No. 3 lode, which yields ¾ ton per fm. Our tribute pitches are poor, on the whole. The adit cross-cut, west of Railway level, is without change.—La Brousse: The sinking of Basset's shaft from surface goes on well. The shallow level, driving south of the little shaft, opens tribute ground. The stope in back of the same level north yields 2 tons of ore per fm.—Pranal: The 70 north, on Susan's lode, is unproductive. The same level, on the eastern part of the same lode, yields good stones of ore. The 50 north, on the eastern part of the lode, yields 1 ton per fm. The same level, on the main lode, yields ¼ ton of ore per fm. The 30, south of Cobadon's winze, yields ¼ ton per fm. The 8 metre level north is in hard sparry ground. The cross-cut west of No. 2 lode is without change. Our tribute pitches in this mine yield well. Our dressing throughout the month has gone on tolerably well. We have a good supply of water and hands. Our sampling has amounted to 265¼ tons.

Reports from other Foreign Mining Companies appear in the Supplement.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GOLD IN WALES.—Castell Carn Dochan returns Gold for the week ending Dec. 6, 2 ozs. 4 dwts. 12 grs., from 19 cwts. of quartz: 119 ozs. 8 dwts. have been sold, and realised 391*l.* 4s. 9d.

GWYNFYMYDD GOLD MINE has returned 6 ozs. 2 dwts. of Gold, from 4 tons 11¼ cwts. of quartz.

At UNITED DOLFRWYNOGS new discovery the copper holds down rich.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The dividend to be declared at the approaching meeting ought to be a satisfactory one for the shareholders. From the present appearance of the mine, and the now apparently certain prospects of a long and prosperous future, a dividend of 17s. 6d. or 1*l.* ought not to be too much to expect the committee to recommend. Every shareholder who is able should attend the meeting, and become thoroughly acquainted with the present and prospective value of the mine.

HINGSTON DOWN is looking well, and likely to prove one of the trumps of 1865. A great quantity of ore ground is opening out, and will be worked profitably.

SOUTH GRYLLS.—The agent writes that "the ground in driving west on the north lode is favourable, and the lode about the usual size; it continues to produce some copper ore, just as for some time past."

NORTH DEVON continues to look remarkably well: the 30 having much improved, now worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom. Two winzes have been holed during the past week, which will lay open good ground for stoping. The returns will be considerably increased. The agent reports that he is getting on well with the dressing, the crusher working admirably, and that a good parcel of ore will be ready for the next sampling. Mr. Edward Godderd, one of the directors, in company with the secretary, has just visited the mine, and made a most cheering and satisfactory report, he is very sanguine as to North Devon being a valuable mine; good profits are being made, and no debts, all costs being fully charged up.

WEST WHEAL FRANCES.—This mine is much improved during the past quarter. The lode in the shaft is greatly improved lately, being worth for the length of shaft 45*l.* per fathom. In the 85 the lode is 12 ft. wide, worth 36*l.* per fm. The 77 is worth 24*l.* per fm., and no south wall seen for the last 10 fms. The winze below the 77 is worth 20*l.* per fm. The north lode at the 60 presents more encouraging features than in the upper levels. The agents report that the quantity of tin for the next quarter will be much greater than the last, with every prospect of a steady increase. An advance in the price of tin would enable this mine to make a profit. Situated in a good district with all the elements of success, West Frances should become a great mine.

DEVON COPPER (Okehampton).—The great expectations formed with regard to this promising undertaking seem to be by no means diminished, and at the present moment much interest is felt in the most important operation which has yet come off at the mine. The men are engaged in cutting through the great lode 18 fms. below adit, and as this will be the first time it has been seen at a reasonable depth, great hopes are entertained that the ore and powerful indications seen in the adit above will lead to great discoveries, which in the course of Nature may be expected in the level now about to be tested. Capt. Nelli, in his report for the meeting on Monday, says—"I am quite convinced from the indications the lode has presented in the adit level that the 18 fm. level will show additional interesting discoveries."

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—The starting of the first steam-engine which has been completed for this valuable property took place on Monday at Parker's shaft. The splendid lode on which it is situate is in whole ground for the entire length of this extensive sett, and will, no doubt, by its large returns of rich ore revive the *prestige* of these once celebrated mines. The present proprietors are going to work with a vigour seldom seen in these days, having already started this their first engine, and have two more in hand, one of which is in course of erection. If unanimity of opinion amongst persons best competent to judge of mining property is any test, this cannot fail to make one of the most profitable mines in Cornwall.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The Danescombe lode has improved, and the mine bids fair to reward the patient adventurers.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—At the meeting to be held next week the adventurers may expect to find their property worth some hundreds more than it is now for the lode in the 130 fm. level. The cross-cut has been continued north, and is not yet through the lode; it is in the lode nearly 10 feet.

WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.—The mine is looking better than for some time past, and if the easy ground should continue in the 130 south it will soon pay cost. The tribute-pitches throughout yield their usual quantity of ore. The market for lead continues to improve, and prices have become better—20*l.* 5s. for common English pig, 20*l.* 10s. for LB, and 22*l.* 5s. for WB.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—This is a small sett, but it will in a little time prove remunerative. The shares now are at a low figure, and so were East Caradons. The new shaft will be the making of it. This mine is to the west of and on the line of Glasgow Caradon; it is to the south of and partly skirted by South Caradon sett. Much depends on the managers; the shareholders also must not go to sleep.

WHEAL BULLER.—Of late this mine has been quite neglected. It must not be forgotten that Wheal Buller sett is not half explored as yet, and that, although the shares are now at a mere nominal price, they may yet, as they did once before, run up to 1200*l.* each. A few shares, bought at the present low price, and held for a few months, may prove to be a fortune to a man, whilst the loss cannot be much. It is in such mines as Wheal Buller, when shares are selling at such low prices, that many men make such lucky hits in mining.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—The communication has been most rapidly effected between the 30 and 45 fathom levels north; and now these levels, with their cross-cuts, will be projected into the very promising piece of ground in that direction. The shaft is down to the 90 fathom level, in very congenial strata.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—The bunch of tin discovered in the 106 south, about a month since, and which the men took on tribute, at 1*l.*, still retains its value—60*l.* per fathom. It is expected that this rich bunch will extend to some of the other levels.

NORTH DOWNS.—The shares in this mine have been in great demand all the week, but only the needy holders consent to sell at the quoted prices. Parties who hold shares at from 3*l.* to 6*l.* each are buying largely, to average. Improvements are daily expected in the mine, particularly from the Great Briggan lode, when reached.

WHEAL FLORENCE (Callington).—A fine copper lode has been discovered to the north of the former workings. An adit level is commenced on its course at the foot of the hill, and from the appearances in the shallow pits sunk in the back of the lode it is thought that a valuable discovery of ore will be made shortly.

KELLY BRAY has every appearance of shortly becoming a rich dividend mine. The discovery of ore made some short time since at the 25 fm. level is very much improved in depth. Although the lode is laid open scarcely 30 fms. below the surface it is valued at from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fathom, and lengthening away east under a very fine gossan. A cross-cut at the 60 fm. level is driven north, and supposed to be within a few feet from the north lode, which is rich in both tin and copper at Kit Hill, a short distance to the east.

WEST CARADON.—This mine is looking better, and with good prospects but there is a want of confidence in the management at the mine, and also in the present committee of management in London. The shares some time ago were at 80*l.* to 90*l.*, and are now only at 5*l.* 10s. to 6*l.*! The sooner an alteration is made the better for the shareholders, when the price of shares will be at a very different figure.

At NORTH WHEAL ROBERT some important improvements have lately occurred. Several cross-cuts, &c., were projected last spring, to intersect various shoots of ore depicted on the surface by remarkable backs of gossan, and as these drivages approach their destination discoveries occur, and further ones may, therefore, be expected. The first of these discoveries is on one of the south lodes—supposed to be in connexion with the Sertridge rich lode. A cross-cut has recently intersected a course of ore at the 42 fm. level, equal to 1 ton per fathom of good copper ore. In the western part of the mine, on the first of a series of north lodes, influenced by a large metalliferous elvany cross-course, a fine lode has been cut on the west side of it, containing good stones of copper ore, and the lode all saving work; but a much more valuable lode is a few fathoms a-head, on the same cross-course. The tin lode is also turning out remarkably well of late, and contains a branch of rich yellow ore on the hanging wall.

CORNUBIA.—Month after month the returns reach 4 or 5 tons per month, and this will soon be greatly increased. A cross-cut has been driven south in the 60 fm. level, and a good lode has been intersected, which is standing whole throughout the mine; it is of the most promising character, and turning out some excellent work for tin. It is a new discovery, and has never before been seen in the mine. Immense quantities of rich tin ground are also laid open at the 30 and 40 fm. levels, but the tin is mundicky, and the company should erect a small calcining-house: it could be done for a few pounds, and would be a judicious outlay. There is an excellent lode in the 70 fm. level, now driving east of engine-shaft; a more promising lode cannot be seen.

LADY BERTHA.—A discovery has been made in the bottom of the new shaft, sinking below the 41 fm. level, and, so far as seen, is producing from 1 to 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The cross-cut west of the cross-course is a point of considerable importance.

EAST WHEAL VOR MINE.—As will be seen by the agent's report, in another column, this mine is likely soon to be another great prize in the Great Wheal Vor district, and it has got all ths rich lodes of the latter mine running right through it. The shaft is now down below the 70 about 6 fathoms, and from indications a rich course of tin is daily expected.

TRESAVEAN AND TRETHARRUPP.—The recent discovery of copper ore in this property is considered of greater prospective importance than any that has been made in this district for many years. The fact that the famed old Tresavean Mine, which produced such enormous profits, forms a portion of the sett, invests this discovery with considerable interest.

CLITTER'S MINE is looking exceedingly well. In a few days they will sell 15 tons of tin, and, as the new machinery will soon be ready, the commencement and continuance of much larger returns may be anticipated.

WHEAL VOR AND EAST LOVELL.—The low price of tin operates very injuriously against the old and deep mines of Cornwall, particularly those yielding very low-price work (tin ore), but 60*l.* a ton for tin, some 20 or 30 years ago, would have been thought a splendid price. Several of the old standing mines of days gone by gave immense profits (dividends), when tin was below 40*l.* per ton. The Metal part of Wheal Vor was not particularly rich until the shaft reached the 148 fathom level, and from the 148 to the 184 the lode gradually improved, but meeting with a slide about the 170, dipping west, the lode became much richer, and it would appear that slides have a great effect on tin-bearing lodes. East Wheal Lovell, a young mine of great promise in the adjoining district, was discovered rich near the surface, as large returns must have been made previous to steam-pumping engines having been generally in use. This would appear, from the number of old wood pump-trees being discovered in the old workings. This mine is in a beautiful decomposed granite strata, which accounts for the cheapness of working this mine. And in this locality the water charges are extremely light when compared with the adjoining districts. The Wheal Vor range of mines are in clay-slate (schistose), and the strata extremely hard at times, and expensive to work. The profits made out of mines depend principally upon the richness of lodes or mineral contained in the same, and the nature of the stratum, whether it is easy or difficult to contend with.

CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY.—The following report has been received from Mr. Thomas Watson:—"Mr. Beckton, C.E., has been here to-day (Dec. 7), and examined everything; he expressed himself much pleased with all our operations, and particularly with the soundness of the shale, and the progress we are now making with sinking. From the appearance of the strata we are now in, I am of opinion that the ironstone measures will be found at a less depth than has yet been named."

GUN-COTTON.—A series of experiments in blasting with gun-cotton has been made at Redhall Quarry, Slateford, near Edinburgh. The gun-cotton was manufactured by Messrs. Prentice and Co., of Stowmarket, in the form of rope, and is divided into lengths of about 6 in., and varies in circumference according to the force required to be exerted. The centre of the twisted cotton rope is hollow, so as to admit of the fuse being thrust into it. The boring having been ascertained to be clear, the cotton is placed in the cavity piece by piece, and pressed home. Into the centre of the topmost "length" the fuse is inserted, and the hole is then filled to the top with sand, which is beaten down firm upon the cotton, care being taken not to injure the wires connecting the fuse with the galvanic battery.

MAGNESIUM LIGHT IN MINES.—An extensive colliery firm is about to make a series of experiments, with a view to ascertain the applicability or otherwise of the magnesium light to the illumination of the underground working of collieries. We hope to be enabled to publish an account of the results obtained as soon as the experiments shall have been completed.

MOULDS FOR CASTING METAL.—Mr. H. Cochrane, of the Ormesby Ironworks, has patented an invention, which has for its object the formation of permanent moulds for casting iron and other metals, that shall not act injuriously on the casting by chilling the surfaces of the same, or by engendering gases. For this purpose he makes such moulds of a composition consisting of fire-clay mixed with black lead or plumbago, or of fire-clay mixed with black-lead and silicon, or of black-lead mixed with silicon; the composition which he has found suitable for the purpose being one-third of black-lead mixed with two-thirds of fire-clay, with a small proportion of silicon, but he in no way limits himself to these proportions. The moulds, when made, are, by preference, dried gradually at a moderate heat.

MANUFACTURE OF FILES.—According to the invention of Mr. C. Jordan, of Manchester, the files, after the teeth have been cut, either by hand or machinery, are submitted to the action of an acid in which steel is soluble, aqua regia, nitric, muriatic, or other acid or combination of acids suitable for the purpose may be employed. Such action or etching may be effected either previous to or after the files are hardened, and the time required varies from one to five minutes, according to the cut or size of the files operated on. The files may be either immersed in the acid or swabbed over them, after which they must be washed with water, and cleaned with a hard brush to remove the deposit of decomposed steel.

IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE WRENCH.—An improved and very simple adjustable wrench has recently been patented by Mr. J. W. Penney, Mechanic's Falls, U.S. The movable jaw works in a slot provided in the head, which is furnished with a series of teeth on the back, such movable jaw being attached to the front end of a spring, also provided with teeth. By merely pressing on the spring the jaw can be moved in the slot, so as to enlarge or diminish the space between the jaws. The wrench cannot be used as a hammer, which is considered to be an important point in its favour.

CASTING BESSEMER METAL.—As an improvement in casting Bessemer metal, M. W. Weild proposes to use a horizontal flue, formed in a circle, segment of a circle, or in a straight line, and this flue is covered with slabs of metal closely jointed together, and with an even upper surface, in which a continuous groove is formed, and upon these metal slabs another series of metal slabs are laid, so as to be closely jointed with each other and the slabs below: through each slab a hole is formed, and upon each upper slab an ingot mould is placed over the hole through the slab, so that by this arrangement all the ingot moulds are brought into communication with this groove, and thus with each other, each end of the groove being stopped up.

IRISH SLATE.—The Victoria Slate Company has been formed for the purpose of bringing good quality Irish slates into the Dublin market. It is proposed to work extensive slate veins, conveniently situated near Carrick-on-Suir; and it is considered that the slates and slabs which will be produced will be fully equal to the average of those now being imported, and that when fairly at work good profits will be realised.

We learn that Capt. JOHN PRINCE, of Penvu, Camborne Vean, late of Treleigh Consols, as also the Greenside Lead Mines, Penrith, Cumberland, more recently of the Chiverton Mines, Truro, has, within a few days, embarked for Columbia, having taken an important situation in the Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining Company's Mines, Venezuela, in that country, and we wish Capt. Prince every success in his new engagement. Mr. Wright has succeeded the late lamented Mr. W. J. Dunsford in the London management of the mines.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—As Phœnix Mine, Thomas Stephens was killed by the stamps-crank coming in contact with his head.——At Clifford Amalgamated, Henry Pascoe, 33, was killed by she breakage of the knocker line, which curled round his neck and drew him into the shaft, throwing him from the 70 to the 100 fm. level.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in December is 366,944*l.*—making the total for the year 13,044,358*l.*

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL TO DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. Clifton, 45, Fleet-street, Bury, Lancashire:—"I have great pleasure in recommending the wafers, knowing that they are a 'sure remedy,' &c. They give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the throat and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

Tenders for 3000 Tons of Cast Iron Pipes.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—The Commissioners under the Edinburgh and Leith Sewage Act, 1864, are READY to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about THREE THOUSAND TONS of CAST IRON PIPES, in terms of Plans, Specifications, and Form of Offer, prepared by Messrs. D. and T. Stevenson, civil engineers, Edinburgh, from whom any information regarding the work may be obtained.
The Tenders must be transmitted in a sealed envelope, marked "Tenders for Iron Pipes," to JAMES MACKNIGHT, Esq., W.S., 12, London-street, Edinburgh, on or before the 24th December, 1864.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.
By order, JAMES MACKNIGHT, Clerk to the Commissioners.
Edinburgh, November 23, 1864.

RHYL PROMENADE PIER COMPANY (LIMITED)—TO CONTRACTORS.—The Directors are DESIROUS of RECEIVING TENDERS for the ERECTION of an IRON PIER into the sea at RHYL, 1056 yards long. Plans and specifications may be seen upon application to Mr. W. WYNNE, the secretary, Belvoir Hotel, Rhyl. The contractor will be required to take a portion of the amount of his contract in paid-up shares of the company. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

SCHOOL SHIP.—THE THAMES MARINE OFFICERS' TRAINING SHIP, "WORCESTER," moored off Erith, is managed by a committee of London shipowners, merchants, and captains.
CHAIRMAN—HENRY GREEN, Esq., Blackwall, E.
VICE-CHAIRMAN—C. H. CHAMBERS, Esq., 4, Mincing-lane, E.C.
Treasurer—Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., 35, Wilton-place, S.W.
Respectable boys, from the age of twelve to fifteen, intended for the sea, are received on board, and thoroughly educated for a seafaring life.
Terms of admission, 35 guineas per annum.
Forms and prospectus can be obtained on application to
19, London-street, E.C. W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Sec.

WEST CANADA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (free of income tax) on the 20,000 original shares in the company, payable on and after the 20th December inst., and that the transfer books will be closed for such dividend on the 17th, and re-opened on the 21st Dec.
By order of the Board, J. W. VERNON, Sec.
5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., December 8, 1864.

THE LONDON INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED).—MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MECHANICAL RUBBER consisting of—
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE.
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER DRIVING BANDS.
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER WASHERS.
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER SHEETS and STEAM PACKINGS.
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER RAILWAY BUFFERS and BEARING SPRINGS.
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER GAS TUBING, WITH or WITHOUT WIRE.
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER GAS BAGS.
VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER THREAD, ETC., ETC.
And EVERY other DESCRIPTION of VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
WAREHOUSE,—9, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

Plates, 8vo., cloth, price 10s. 6d., by post 11s.,
THE MINERS' MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC AND SURVEYING.
By WILLIAM RICKARD,
Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal of the Engineering Academy, 36, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.
Truro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

THE NORWEGIAN TITANIC IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

The above company beg to CALL the ATTENTION of IRONMASTERS and STEEL MANUFACTURERS to the IMPORTANT RESULTS that are to be OBTAINED by the USE of THEIR ORES in ADMIXTURE with ORDINARY IRON ORES.

It has been proved by the experience of ironmasters, extending over a considerable time, that even a small proportion of the Norwegian ores has a most beneficial effect on the quality of the pig, and that it increases its strength considerably, the pig when puddled making iron of a very superior quality, and of a steely nature.

The above ores when mixed with the hematites make a pig specially adapted for the Bessemer process.

The great utility of these ores for fettling has been fully established at several of the large ironworks in the North of England; they are far more durable than bull dog, magnetic oxide of iron, red ore, calcined ironstone, or any other material that has hitherto been introduced. Besides the peculiar property the Norwegian ores have of resisting great heat and fluxing action, they materially improve the quality of puddled bar.

The directors having purchased extensive deposits of the ore in Norway, and constructed a railway to facilitate its regular supply, are now preparing to import it on a large scale.

The ore can be supplied with varying proportions of iron and titanium, some containing 54 per cent. of metallic iron, and 10 to 12 per cent. of metallic titanium, others containing less iron and more titanium.

The great feature in these ores is the entire freedom from the impurites found in ordinary iron ores—viz., sulphur, phosphorus, &c., and from their containing the metals titanium and vanadium, which are found in Swedish and Russian irons of the best brands; they are peculiarly fitted for the manufacture of superior descriptions of iron and steel, and for improving the quality of inferior brands.

Applications to be made at the office of the company, 4, Park-place, Leeds.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—

The Directors of the National Provincial Bank of England hereby give notice that a HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, and and a HALF-YEARLY BONUS of NINE PER CENT., will be PAYABLE on the company's stock on and after the 9th day of January next, when the dividend and bonus warrants will be obtained at the company's office, 112, Bishopsgate-street, or at the different branches.

The transfer books will be closed on and after Friday, the 9th inst., until the dividend and bonus become payable. By order of the Court of Directors,

A. ROBERTSON, Agent and Manager.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, December 6, 1864.

COLONIAL BANK.

Subscribed capital £2,000,000
Paid-up capital 500,000

The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice, that in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1865, at Two o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the corporation, and for the election of five directors in the room of the following gentlemen who go out by rotation, viz.:—Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart, M.P., William Tetlow Hibbert, Thomas Masterman, Thomas Naghten, and Thomas D. Hill, Esqs., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election; also for the election of a director in the room of Henry Bruce Esq., deceased, and of an auditor in the room of Eden Colville, Esq., resigned.

Eden Colville, Esq., offers himself as a candidate for the vacant directorship; and James Scott, Esq., offers himself as a candidate for the vacant auditorship.

Proprietors are requested to take notice of the following provisions of the charter, viz.:—Every proprietor intending to become a candidate, or to propose some other proprietor as a candidate, for the vacant office of director or auditor must, within ten days from the date hereof, signify by some writing under his or her hand, to be left within the same ten days at this office, either his own intention to become a candidate, or the name and place of abode of the candidate intended to be proposed by him or her. A list of candidates, with the names of the proprietors (if any) by whom they are proposed, will be exhibited in this office 14 days prior to the date of election. No proprietor will be entitled to vote at this meeting, unless his or her name shall have been registered at least three calendar months prior to the date of election.

The transfer books of the corporation will be closed on the 27th inst., and re-opened on the 17th January, 1865. By order of the Court of Directors,

13, Bishopsgate-street Within, Dec. 5, 1864. C. A. CALVERT, Sec.

THE NEW CORNISH LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

—Notice is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL, of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE, has been made on the "New Shares A" in this company, such call to be paid to the bankers of this company, Messrs. Attwood, Spooner, Marshalls, and Co., at their banking house, in New-street, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, on or before Thursday, the 14th day of January, 1865.

By order, CHAMBERLAIN BARLOW, Sec.

Office, 39, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, November 25, 1864.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that at the annual general meeting, held at Paris, on the 31 inst., a DIVIDEND of TWENTY FRANCS PER SHARE was DECLARED PAYABLE out of the profits for the year 1863-64.

Such dividend will be paid at this office, on and after the 15th inst., upon delivery of the third coupons attached to the certificates, to bearer, at the rate of 15s. 9d. (French tax deducted) for each coupon. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.

London Agency, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C., Dec. 5, 1864.

THE VICTORIA SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Prospectuses and every information can be had from the hon. secretary, at the office of the company, Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame-street, Dublin.

Specimens of the slates can be seen at the office, also at the Exhibition, Kildare-street.

The quarries are situated near Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford.

THE MARRINGTON "CANADA" MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),

Incorporated in Canada by an Act of the Canadian Legislature (27th Victoria, 8th Parlt.), and registered in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited, both in Canada and here, to the amount of their shares.

Capital, £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each.

Of the 15,000 shares about two-thirds are already disposed of; one-third only remain for allotment.

Deposit on application, 10s. per share; and on allotment, 25s. per share.

No call to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, or to be made at less intervals than six months.

Applicants not receiving any allotment will have their deposits returned, without deduction or delay.

DIRECTORS.

Right Hon. the LORD AYLMER, Melbourne, Canada East.
ALEXANDER BOYLE, Esq., Banker, College-green, Dublin.
ROBERT GRAY, Esq., Banker, College-green, Dublin.
CHARLES E. BAGOT, Esq., Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
WILLIAM FOOT, Esq., Rutland-square, Dublin.
EDWARD FOTTRELL, Esq., J.P., Harcourt-street, Dublin.
WILLIAM JOURNEAUX, Esq., Merchant, Dublin.
GILBERT SANDERS, Esq., Dublin.
EDWARD WRIGHT, Esq., Fioraville, Eglinton-road, Dublin.

BANKERS.

The European Bank (Limited), 83, King William-street, London; 3, College-green, Dublin; and their agents in Canada,
Messrs. Henry Chapman and Co., Bankers, Montreal.

BROKERS.

James Pim, Esq., 5, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
Messrs. Smyth and Du Bédat, 11, College-green, and
Messrs. M'Mahon and Fallon, 27, College-green, Dublin.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Courtenay and Archer, Leinster Chambers, Dame-street, Dublin.
Gilbert Sanders, Esq., Hon. Secretary (pro tem.).

OFFICE,—47, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

This company was formed for the purpose of working the Marrington and Balrath Copper Mines in Lower Canada, of which full reports and particulars are set forth in the prospectus; copies of which, with forms of application for shares, may be had from any of the brokers, or at the office of the company, 47, Dame-street, Dublin.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, ST. DAY, SCORRIER,

CORNWALL, having recently inspected several of the leading mines in Cornwall, OFFERS ADVICE to CAPITALISTS about to embark in mining enterprise.

C. BAWDEN begs to remind his friends that the advice given twelve months since (vide MINING JOURNAL) relative to Nanglies Mine, and three years since relative to New Seton, has been so far fully realised, and has been the means of saving hundreds of pounds to several clients, and from several recent inspections have selected two mines, which cannot fail ere three months to considerably advance in price, and recommends an early application.

Of the Chiverton district, C. BAWDEN ventures to assert that Chiverton Moor will be one of the prizes of 1865, and that North Chiverton must soon follow suit.

EAST GRENVILLE.—Extract from a report by CHARLES BAWDEN, dated May 10, 1861:—"In the 25 west they have passed over a very good looking gossan lode; for a considerable distance the matrix of the lode has every appearance of its being the result of a deposit of copper ore below, and although much has been said by 'nick-named' inspectors for and against the probable results of this lode in depth, I will here give my opinion, based on facts proved in other shallow mines. I am of opinion, from the richness of the gossan, accompanied as it is with black and a small portion of grey ore, that the small leader on the footwall will in depth become the main part of it; the ore now seems to be more concentrated, and forming, as is the case in all productive lodes, the main or ore bearing part, and increasing in size as it goes down; the remaining portion of the lode I call a beautiful capel, without which I should not have such a high opinion." The result has been proved in the 65 fm. level west by a course of ore.

The usual fee charged for inspection.

MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, MINE AGENT, ST. DAY,

SCORRIER, CORNWALL, having inspected several mines within the last fortnight, is now enabled to offer advice on the merits of four mines which cannot fail ere the next six months to double the present dividends, and considerably enhance in market price. Terms for inspection, £2 2s. A copy of the report on either of the four mines may be had by forwarding post-office order for 10s. 6d.

NOTICE—NEW CLIFFORD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), LATE EAST TRESAVEAN, IN THE PARISH OF GWENNAP, CORNWALL.

—Being entitled to one-third part of the interest in this mining sett, under the title of East Tresavean, I hereby CAUTION PARTIES AGAINST TAKING SHARES UNDER the NEW TITLE, no authority having been given by me to form such company. CHARLES BAWDEN.

St. Day, Cornwall, December 8, 1864.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN,

via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES to SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ALFRED CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 14th day of December next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to Thomas Wallis Robinson, at Penzance, within the Stannaries of Cornwall, the official liquidator of the company. WILLIAM MICHELL,

Dated this 29th day of November, 1864. Registrar of the above-named Court.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEAL FRANCIS MINING COMPANY.—By an order made by his Honour the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries in the above matter, dated the 28th day of November last, it was ordered that the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY should proceed under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, without substituting any official liquidator in the place or stead of William James Dunsford, deceased. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro

(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Redruth, the Solicitor having the conduct of the proceedings in the above matter).

Dated December 7, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHALDARVA MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 23d day of December inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled on the list of contributories of the above-named company, under class A.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call. WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

Dated Truro, December 8, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NORTH WHEAL SETON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 29th day of Dec. inst., or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof.

And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons), they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Truro, Cornwall,

Dated Truro, December 8, 1864. Registrar of the above-named Court.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the SILVER BROOK MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given that, on the 23d day of December instant, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Twelve o'clock at noon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of THREE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories of the said company settled on the list of contributories, under Class A.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place, to offer objections to such call. WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

Dated the 8th day of December, 1864.

BYERS GREEN COLLIERY AND FREEHOLD FIELDS FOR SALE.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH, Auctioneer, WILL SELL, BY

AUCTION, at the County Hotel, in the city of Durham, on Tuesday, the 13th Dec., 1864, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, the important and well-known current going colliery, called BYERS GREEN COLLIERY, comprisins therein the LEASEHOLD COAL MINES of BYERS GREEN and OLD PARK, and the FREEHOLD COAL MINES in a small tract of the north-eastern portion of the NEWFIELD ROYALTY, respectively situate in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, in the county of Durham, and containing together 1227 acres or thereabouts, and including therewith FORTY-FIVE DOUBLE and THIRTY-EIGHT SINGLE HOUSES, occupied by workmen; ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY COKE OVENS, and all and singular the COLLIERY PLANT of ENGINE HOUSES, ENGINES, MACHINERY, wagon ways, live and dead stock, and other the property and effects belonging to the colliery and premises, as the same are held and carried on by the present lessees.

And TWO FREEHOLD FIELDS or CLOSES of GRASS LAND, containing together 9 acres and 27 perches, situate in the township of Byers Green, adjoining the colliery, on which the coke oven plant may be conveniently extended.

The Byers Green coke has a first-class reputation for locomotive and iron production.

The owners (the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company) require that the produce shall, as far as possible, be restricted in its transit for land sale or for shipment to their railway and harbour, the leading and shipping rates being placed upon the most favoured terms for distance and tonnage.

The purchaser will have the option of paying a portion of the purchase money, and the residue by instalments, with interest, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Particulars, containing the rents, terms, and provisions of the deeds, leases, and agreements under which the colliery is held, and also conditions of sale (with plan annexed), may be had, and further information obtained, on application to MR. ARMSTRONG, Wingate Grange, Ferryhill; Mr. G. W. SOUTHERN, Chilton Hall, Ferryhill; or Mr. TIPLADY, solicitor, Durham.—November 24, 1864.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

VALUABLE MINES AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

MR. G. T. SMITH will OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION,

on Wednesday, the 14th of December instant, at Eleven o'clock A.M., and the following day, at same hour, the whole of the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS at the BWLCHGWYN and EYSTUMTEAN MINES (generally known as the Nanteos and Penrhiw Mines), CARDIGANSHIRE. The lease and machinery of Bwlchgwyn and the lease and machinery of Eystumtean will be each respectively offered in One Lot, and, if not thus sold, the auctioneer will at once proceed to sell the machinery in lots, to suit purchasers. The auction will be held at Bwlchgwyn, about one and a-half mile from Ponterwyd.

The MACHINERY consists of several good WATER WHEELS, DRAWING MACHINES, CRUSHING MILL, iron flat-rods, and other valuable articles.

Further particulars, with inventories and conditions, can be obtained from Messrs. BRADY and SON, 35, Old Jewry, London; THEODORE PAUL, Esq., and the auctioneer, Aberystwith; and Capt. BOUNDY, at the mine.

WEST POLMEAR MINE, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

MR. WM. HANCOCK WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,

without reserve, for cash, on Monday, the 19th day of December inst., at WEST POLMEAR MINE, in the parish of St. Austell,

A 20 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STAMPING ENGINE, with a BOILER about 8 tons. A 14 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 3 ft. stroke, with cage, &c., and a BOILER about 5 tons.

Sale to commence at Three o'clock. Further particulars may be known on application to W. WEST, Esq., St. Blazey, Cornwall; or to the Auctioneer.

WM. HANCOCK, Auctioneer,
Land Surveyor, Accountant, and General Agent.

Dated Sidney-place, St. Austell, December 1, 1864.

GREAT LAXEY MINE SHARES.

MR. C. R. RABY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at

his Sale Rooms, Drumgold-street, Douglas, on Wednesday, 28th December inst., unless previously disposed of by private treaty,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in the GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ONE HUNDRED SHARES in the SNAEFEL MINING COMPANY.

For further particulars, apply to THOS. JOHNSTON, Esq., solicitor, 5, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, London; or to RICHARD SHERWOOD, Esq., advocate, Douglas.

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER A MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN THE SUN FIRE OFFICE.

MESSRS. GREEN AND SON (of St. Michael's House, St.

Michael's-alley, Cornhill) are favoured with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Thursday, Jan. 12, 1865, at Twelve for One, in Nine Lots, THIRTY SHARES in that well-known, old-established, and highly-flourishing concern, the SUN FIRE OFFICE. The dividend is £6 10s. per share, payable in January and July, independently of large bonuses. The dividend and bonuses averaged for 12 years to Midsummer, 1864, £11 9s. 2d. per annum per share, without any deductions for income-tax. The bonuses have generally been declared biennially or oftener; the last bonus of £6 10s. per share was paid at Midsummer, 1864, and the preceding bonus of £10 per share was paid at Midsummer, 1863.

Printed particulars, with conditions of sale, may be had at Garraway's; of Messrs. RANKEN, FORD, LONGBOURNE, and LONGBOURNE, solicitors, 4, South-square, Gray's-inn; and of Messrs. GREEN and SON, auctioneers and estate agents, St. Michael's House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

SLATE QUARRY TO BE LET, with entry at Candlemas next,

in the slate district of NORTH BALLAHULLISH, on LOCH LEVEN, in the parish of KILMALLIE, and county of INVERNESS. This slate is similar to the well-known Ballahulish, on the south shore of the loch. A quarry has been partially opened and the slate worked, and several houses have been roofed with it on the estate.

MR. THOMAS FORGAN, residing at Achnacarry, by Fort William, will show the district proposed to be let, and the quarry; and offers from parties of capital and experience in opening and working such quarries will be received by the proprietor, DONALD CAMERON, Esq., of Lochiel, Fort William, who will supply such further information as may be desired.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE

IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Budge-street, Bristol.

CHEMICAL WORKS NEAR SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE, FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY.

MR. THOS. THOMAS begs to announce his instructions from the

executors of the late Mr. David Thomas, of Morriston, to SELL, BY PRIVATE TREATY, all those LEASEHOLD PREMISES, with the compact and well-built WORKS erected thereon, situate near Morriston, and being within four miles of Swansea and six miles of Neath, known as the PENTREPOTH CHEMICAL WORKS, and now in full working order and condition.

The plant is of the most substantial kind, no expense having been spared by the late proprietor to render it in every way complete for the manufacture of the several products, viz.:—charcoal, naphtha, oil of vitriol, sugar of lead, acetate of lime, &c.

The premises, which comprise 1 acre 3 roods and 20 perches of land (copiously supplied with water), are held under a lease for a term for 60 years, from Lady-day, 1856, at a ground rent of £13 5s. per annum.

The turnpike-road from Swansea to Ynisceedwyn and the Swansea Canal are within a trifling distance of the works.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. T. THOMAS, auctioneer, &c., at his offices, Swansea or Neath.

SOUTH BULLER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF GWENNAP,

NEAR REDRUTH, CORNWALL.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the mine, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, at noon (say Twelve o'clock) for selling, in One Lot, the MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, viz.:

An excellent 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER; about 100 fms. of pit-work, varying from 11 to 6 in. pumps; 100 fms. of flat-rods, balance-bobs, main rods, pump rods, nearly new capstan rope, two capstan and shears, together with all the materials on the mine.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARDS, Bank House, Redruth, Cornwall.

Dated December 2, 1862.

WHEAL ANNA, ST. HILARY, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHEAL ANNA

MINE, with the MATERIALS thereon, situate in the parish of St. Hilary, near Marazion, Cornwall, adjoining the Great Wheal Prosper Mines.

The materials consist of a 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with THREE BOILERS complete.

36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER.

32 in. DOUBLE STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, and 36 heads of stamps.

22 in. WINDING ENGINE, with BOILER and cage.

Capstans, shears, balance-bobs, capstan rope, a large number of 17 in., 16 in., and 12 in. pumps, with windbores, doorpieces, H pieces, plunger poles, working barrels, rods, rod plates, caps, shaft roller, rod and flange bolts, rail iron, chain, ladders, whims, &c.; Brenton's calciner, with tin frames, trunks, buddles, &c.; smiths' and miners' tools, &c.

To view the same, apply to the agents, on the mine; and for further particulars to Mr. J. P. BENNETTS, Falmouth; or to Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.—Nov. 1, 1864.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

COLLIERY FOR SALE.—The LOWER RESOLVEN

COLLIERY, situate in the VALE OF NEATH, GLAMORGANSHIRE, is FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY. It is open by drift, and is on the Vale of Neath Railway, with broad and narrow gauge communication. Area, about 600 acres.

For terms and particulars, apply to T. M. SMITH, Esq., 1, Chapel-place, Duke-street, Westminster; or to Mr. CHAS. HENRY JAMES, mineral surveyor, 35, Thomas-street, Merthyr Tydvil.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ONE 25 in. cylinder CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with fly-wheel 14 ft. diameter, jack head and feed pump 6 ft. diameter, winding drum for flat rope, 2 pump cranks for 5 ft. stroke, with TWO wrought-iron CYLINDRICAL BOILERS 24 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, with steam pipes and fittings; the above in good order, and suitable for pumping and winding. Also, ONE DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, 45 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, with metallic piston, double beat valves and connections; ONE wrought-iron CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 29 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, in excellent working order.—To view and treat for the same, apply to Mr. HALES, Broncoed Colliery, Mold, Flintshire.

COAL BEDS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for 21 years, from

the 25th March, 1865, the very EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLIERIES, called the SHEFFIELD COLLIERIES, within the parishes of Sheffield and Handsworth, in the county of YORK.

The Silkstone and the Park Gate beds of coal have been worked at these collieries by the Sheffield Coal Company, whose lease will expire on the 25th day of March, 1865.

There is yet unworked in the parish of Sheffield—

Of the Silkstone Bed, about ..... 800 acres, 6 ft. thick.
Park Gate Bed ..... 400 acres, 5 ft. 3 in. thick.

And in the parish of Handsworth—

Of the Silkstone Bed, about ..... 300 acres, 6 ft. thick.
Park Gate Bed ..... 200 acres, 5 ft. thick.

The beds in the parish of Sheffield are under the lands of the Duke of Norfolk.

The beds in the parish of Handsworth are under lands not the property of his Grace.

In each case the coal field is quite entire.

The Trustees of the Duke of Norfolk are now engaged in sinking two shafts, which will win the whole of the beds in the parish of Sheffield.

Railways will be constructed from the new winning to depôts near the town.

Lessees will have an option of repaying the Trustees the cost of the new winning and other works, or to pay rent on the outlay to be incurred.

The Birley Vale branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway was constructed by that company a few years ago into the coal field in the parish of Handsworth, now proposed to be let.

The Silkstone bed of coal, in London and in the provincial towns, is classed amongst the best house fire coal, and the Park Gate bed is used very extensively for trade purposes, and likewise for domestic use. Coke from these coals is made in great quantities.

The increasing trade of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, and the nearness of the collieries to that town, the facilities afforded by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the Great Northern, and the Midland Railways, and the fact of the coal fields being entire, and wholly the property of the Duke of Norfolk, give to these collieries advantages which few possess.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. T. E. FORSTER and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. MARCUS SMITH, at the Norfolk Estate Office, Sheffield; or to Messrs. FEW and Co., solicitors, Covent Garden, London.

VERY VALUABLE COAL FIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

THE LATE WM. HARRY DUKE OF CLEVELAND'S HARTE ESTATE ACTS

HUTTON HENRY ESTATE.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE,

all the VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL UNDER this ESTATE, situate in the parish of MONK HESELDON, in the immediate vicinity of Wingate Grange and Castle Eden Collieries, the former producing the "Caradoc" and "Howden Wall's-End" coals of the London market, and the latter the "Hartlepool West Hartley."

The estate comprises 732 acres, and contains workable seams of the aggregate thickness of 14 ft., well adapted for household, steam, and coking purposes.

The Hartlepool branch of the North-Eastern Railway passes through the property, the distance to the Hartlepool Docks being seven miles; the haulage and wagons are provided by the railway company, at moderate dues. The port and docks have ample accommodation for vessels of the largest size. The Hartlepool branch also connects this coal field with the North-Eastern main line, at Ferry Hill.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WHARTON and FORDS, solicitors, 8, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Messrs. TENNANT, NEWSTEAD, and WILSON, solicitors, Leeds; T. E. FORSTER, Esq., Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Mr. G. W. ALLANSON, of Hartlepool, resident agent; any of whom will furnish the necessary information.

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY,

vein proved, and position commanding all advantages. Also, a VALUABLE GRANT, possessing a RICH SILVER-LEAD MINE, with other lodes, very favourable.—To treat for the same, apply to Mr. H. P. M. OWEN, C.E., Penrhyndendraeth, via Carnarvon.

Mr. OWEN has OTHER MINES and QUARRIES TO DISPOSE OF. Also, begs to offer his services to gentlemen in all inspections of native mineral, with practical reports thereon. Immediate attention given.

BEAM STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—SEVERAL GOOD

STRONG SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, suitable for winding and pumping. Any of the above to be sold decided bargains.—Messrs R. and F. CRICKMER, New-road, Rotherhithe, London.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—

One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place Laurence Pountney-hill Cannon-street E.C.

ISAAC FRANCIS, NANT, WREXHAM, a dresser of 30 years'

experience, is OPEN to INSPECT ANY DRESSING PLACE on moderate terms. Mr. FRANCIS can introduce PLANS of IMPROVEMENTS that will SAVE THIRTY PER CENT. COST in certain departments of any dressing floors.

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES.

TO IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN COPPER, LEAD, AND CALAMINE ORE.

Swansea, July 1, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Float, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now covered in, the floors being made of concrete to prevent waste of the ore. A powerful steam crusher has lately been erected on the premises, and is now in working order.

The business we purpose carrying on is that of COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests.

In consequence of the large number of very extensive Copper smelting works concentrated in this immediate locality, this market affords greater competition for ore than perhaps any other in the world, there being now no less than sixteen distinct Companies competing for ores sold at the public ticketing, every two or three weeks. There is also a good demand for lead and zinc, or calamine ores, several large lead and spelter works having been established in this district for some time past, and new ones are in course of erection.

Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port, as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter,

We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Messrs Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorganshire Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London; Mons. Armand de Lecombe, Madrid.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
MANUFACTURERS of PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY for PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, &c., ENGINES for STEAM CULTIVATION, SELF MOVING ENGINES for COMMON ROADS and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES GENERALLY.
STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and
78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
ALSO AT
LOWENGASSE No. 44, LANDSTRASTE, VIENNA, and GEGENUBER DEM BAHNHOF, PESTH.
Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.
SPECIAL DRAWINGS WHEN REQUIRED.
THE BEST STEAM THRASHING MACHINERY MADE.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.

LENOIR'S PATENT GAS POWER ENGINE.—The company are now publicly exhibiting this motive power daily, between the hours of Eleven and One, and Three and Five.
C. W. WOOD, Manager and Sec. (pro tem).
No. 40, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

Swan Rope Works.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.
MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGER, and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Russian hemp rope.
WIRE ROPE of FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD of STRENGTH.

First Class Silver Medal, Royal Polytechnic Society, Falmouth, 1864.

CREASE'S PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE, for SUPERSEDING the SLOW and EXPENSIVE USE of MANUAL LABOUR in SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.
Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.
Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Tavistock, Devon.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and International Exhibition, 1862.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON BICKFORD, GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PRYOR, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM BICKFORD SMITH. It is requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to us, as BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, MINE AGENTS, QUARRY PROPRIETORS, EXCAVATORS, AND OTHERS.

PATENT SAFETY BLASTING POWDER COMPANY (LIMITED).
MANUFACTORY,—SOUTH DOWN, NEAR DEVONPORT.
The company is PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for this POWDER to ANY EXTENT. The chief recommendations of this valuable invention consist in—
1.—ITS SAFETY.
2.—The SMALL AMOUNT of SMOKE, and COMPARATIVE FREEDOM FROM NOXIOUS GASES AFTER DISCHARGE.
3.—ITS CHEAPNESS.
1.—The Patent Safety Blasting Powder being NON-EXPLOSIVE, unless confined by tamping in a hole, none of the fearful and fatal accidents arising from all other kinds of powder employed for blasting can possibly attend its use, nor can explosion take place while the powder is deposited in store, or during transit, or in the operation of boring out the charge from holes which may miss fire from defective fuse.
2.—In consequence of the small quantity of smoke produced by the blast, and the almost total absence of noxious gases, the men employed are enabled to resume their work without loss of time or injury to their health.
3. CHEAPNESS.—The Patent Safety Blasting Powder is cheaper and stronger than ordinary powder, the evidence of those who have adopted its use proving that a SAVING is thereby EFFECTED of from TWENTY-FIVE to THIRTY PER CENT.
The company are also executing numerous orders, both for the home market and for foreign countries, of the Patent Safety Blasting Powder, made up into waterproof cartridges. These are especially adapted for wet ground, for holes difficult to charge, and for all work where dispatch is of consequence.
Copies of testimonials, and any further information connected with the powder, may be obtained from Mr. JOS. HUTCHINSON, agent for Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, 20, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. CHARLES DAVEY, general agent, Devonport; or from the Secretary, at the manufactory.
Dated South Down, September 19, 1864.

THE UNITY PATENT SAFETY FUSE COMPANY SCORRIER, CORNWALL, SOLICIT ORDERS for the DIFFERENT KINDS of SAFETY FUSE which they are PREPARED to SUPPLY, of SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of ANY LENGTH.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.
This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to SUPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.
The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—
FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the injurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produces double the explosive force of gunpowder.
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the explosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under water the wider range and greater force of a given charge is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine work. The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effects of gunpowder show no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks, without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.
FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar localised action of gun cotton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For submarine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.
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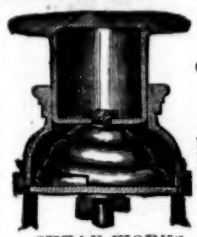

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119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 15 0 0.. 5 0 0—Aug.	1864
1024	Herodsfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 29 15 0.. 1 15 0—Oct.	1864
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0..	— ..	..	.. 427 10 0.. 3 0 0—Oct.	1864
2000	Maes-y-Safn (lead) [L]	20 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 1 0 0.. 1 0 0—Oct.	1864
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6..	5 ..	5¼ 5¼	.. 2 15 6.. 0 1 6—Oct.	1864
3000	Minera Boundary (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 4 0.. 0 2 0—Nov.	1864
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0..	300 ..	290 300	.. 162 18 0.. 7 0 0—Nov.	1864
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0..	27½ ..	..	.. 16 19 7.. 0 12 3—Jan.	1864
40000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.]	2 12 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 4 0.. 0 2 0—April,	1864
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 7 0 0.. 1 0 0—June,	1864
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin).	1 6 6..	2½ ..	2 2¼	.. 0 11 0.. 0 1 6—Oct.	1864
5936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes..	1 9 0..	— ..	2¼ 2¾	.. 0 13 0.. 0 2 6—Feb.	1864
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.].	1 2 6..	— ..	..	.. 36 19 0.. 0 2 6—Mar.	1863
300	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.].	50 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 122 10 0..10 0 0—Oct.	1864
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 7 19 6.. 0 10 0—Nov.	1863
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 1 0 0.. 1 0 0—July,	1863
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]..	10 6 7..	38 ..	35 37	.. 75 5 0.. 1 0 0—Nov.	1864
8000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United..	2 16 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 10 0.. 0 1 6—June,	1863
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0..	550 ..	530 550	.. 459 10 0.. 7 0 0—Nov.	1864
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 74 10 0.. 1 0 0—May,	1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9..	30 ..	20 25	.. 370 13 6.. 1 0 0—Nov.	1863
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0..	27s. ..	1⅛ 1¼	.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0—Mar.	1864
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 490 10 0.. 0 10 0—May,	1864
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0..	17 ..	16 17	.. 15 11 0.. 0 10 0—Sept.	1864
1600	Torbay Hematite Iron [L. £8]	6 7 6..	— ..	..	.. 0 4 0.. 0 6 0—Nov.	1864
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.].	1 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 25 18 0.. 0 5 0—Nov.	1864
3000	W. Chiverton, (ld.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	— ..	65	..57½ 62½	.. 3 15 0.. 0 15 0—Nov.	1864
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 53 10 0.. 1 0 0—Nov.	1864
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0..	210 ..	205 210	.. 417 0 0.. 4 0 0—Oct.	1864
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6..	95 ..	95 100	.. 604 10 0.. 1 10 0—Dec.	1864
1000	Wheal Basset and Gryills (tin)	7 0 0..	9½ ..	10 11	.. 3 0 0.. 0 10 0—Oct.	1863
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 15 0 0.. 0 10 0—Aug.	1864
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes.....	5 4 6..	— ..	..	.. 2 3 6.. 0 5 0—Nov.	1864
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6..	— ..	..	.. 10 2 6.. 0 7 6—July,	1864
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0..	14 ..	13 14	.. 58 17 6.. 0 10 0—Sept.	1864
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6..	— ..	..	.. 288 5 0.. 4 0 0—Mar.	1864
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 343 3 0.. 5 0 0—May,	1864
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne .	58 10 0..	207½ ..	200 205	.. 183 15 0.. 4 0 0—Oct.	1864
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0..	19½ ..	18 ..	.. 50 5 0.. 0 12 6—Aug.	1864
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	6 11 3..	— ..	..	.. 6 1 3.. 0 5 0—Nov.	1863
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	2 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 14 17 0.. 0 6 0—Oct.	1864

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 86 10 0.. 1 0 0—Mar.	1862
3000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	6 0 0..	6¼ ..	5¾ 6¼	.. — .. — —	
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	76 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 85 0 0.. 2 0 0—June,	1857
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan.....	18 5 9..	12 ..	11 11¼	.. 1 7 0.. 0 7 0—May,	1862
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth.....	12 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 2 7 6.. — —Sept.	1862
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer ..	8 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 7 12 0.. 0 4 0—July,	1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 6 3..	— ..	..	.. 0 10 0.. 0 2 6—Feb.	1859
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6..	— ..	..	.. 0 17 6.. 0 2 6—Jan.	1863
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 41 9 3.. 0 2 6—June,	1860
6000	Great South Tolgus, Redruth	0 14 6..	— ..	..	.. 7 18 6.. 0 5 0—Dec.	1861
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit).....	0 2 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 3 0.. 0 1 6—Mar.	1862
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just.....	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..1091 0 0.. 5 0 0—May,	1860
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold.....	4 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 18 18 1.. 0 7 6—Aug.	1862
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8..	— ..	..	.. 0 10 4.. 0 0 8—Mar.	1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 14 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0—Dec.	1862
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just..	32 17 9..	— ..	..	.. 9 15 0.. 1 0 0—June,	1862
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	14 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 7 0 0.. 0 10 0—Sept.	1860
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston..	11 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 11 0 0.. 2 0 0—Mar.	1862
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (ld.), Wrexham	1 0 0..	— ..	..	.. — .. — —	
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L. £5] ..	5 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 6 2 6.. 1 10 0—Mar.	1864
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	19 13 10..	— ..	..	.. 8 15 0.. 1 0 0—Jan.	1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire..	80 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 14 10 0.. 3 0 0—June,	1861
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.].	7 0 0..	6¼ ..	5 5¼	.. 101 1 3.. 0 10 0—Oct.	1862
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon ..	20 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 295 10 0.. 5 0 0—Feb.	1861
896	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	11 17 6..	9½ ..	8 9	.. 76 5 0.. 1 0 0—May,	1863
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper).	7 10 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 19 0.. 0 3 0—May,	1862

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6..	— ..	..	.. 0 1 0.. 0 1 0—Dec.	1863
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia.	5 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 320 0 0.. 5 0 0—Sept.	1864
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 4 6 8.. 0 14 10—Dec.	1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.]	7 0 0..	11 ..	10 11	.. 0 15 0.. 0 5 0—Sept.	1864
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0..	29 ..	27 29	.. 100 0 0.. 0 8 0—July,	1864
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6..	¾ ..	⅛ ¾	.. 0 0 9.. 0 0 9—Dec.	1863
70000	English and Australian	5 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 1 12 0.. 0 2 0—Aug.	1864
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 7½ per cent.	— Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]....	2 0 0..	4 ..	3 4	.. 0 14 4.. 0 3 0—June,	1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0..	26 ..	24 26	.. 21 10 0.. 1 0 0—June,	1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0..	— ..	⅜ 1⅛	.. 0 12 0.. 0 1 0—June,	1864
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0..	— ..	5 6	.. 10 1 2.. 0 5 0—Aug.	1864
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0..	1½ ..	1 1¼	.. 1 1 0.. 0 2 0—July,	1864
9275	New Wildberg (copper)	2 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0—Aug.	1864
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0..	10 ..	..	.. 2 3 0.. 0 15 9—Dec.	1864
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] ..	1 0 0..	1⅞ ..	1¼ 1⅜	.. 0 12 6.. 0 1 0—July,	1864
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.].	15 0 0..	38 ..	34 36	.. 63 15 0.. 2 10 0—June,	1864
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0..	6⅛ ..	5 5¼	.. 2 19 0.. 0 5 0—Sept.	1864
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L. £10]	5 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 15 0.. 0 5 0—Nov.	1864
25000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]....	1 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 1 9.. 0 1 9—Aug.	1864
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]..	1 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 0 12 0.. 0 5 0—June,	1864
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0..	1⅞ ..	..	.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0—Aug.	1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0..	3 ..	..	.. 4 5 0.. 0 15 0—Nov.	1853
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0..	— ..	5 6	.. 6 18 0.. 0 10 0—Nov.	1862
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	5 0 0..	— ..	..	.. 15 per cent.	—May, 1859
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]..	1 0 0..	⅝ ..	⅝ ⅝	.. 0 9 6.. 0 1 6—July,	1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos (lead), Spain] L. £2]	1 0 0 ..	1¾ ..	1¼ 1⅜	..Sept. 1864
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0 ..	⅜ ..	⅛ ⅜	..Dec. 1863
20000	Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6 ..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	¾ ..	⅛ ¾	..Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0 ..	— ..	..	..Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £3] [S.E.]	1 10 0 ..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.].....	0 15 0 ..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.] ..	1 10 0 ..	— ..	..	..June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	3 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
130000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
60000	Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0 ..	1¾ ..	1¼ 1⅝	..Fully paid.
50000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1862
10000	Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £3]	0 15 0 ..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
80000	Panuelito (copper) [L. £4] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	¾ 1¼	..Feb. 1864
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Stock.
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	6 10 0 ..	— ..	2¾ 3¼	..Sept. 1864
50000	Rossa Grande (gold), Brazil [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0 ..	— ..	..	..April, 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 15 0 ..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6 ..	⅛ ..	⅜ ⅜	..Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company. Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..May, 1860
12000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..June, 1863
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	10 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
50000	Vallanzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0 ..	1¾ ..	1⅛ 1¾	..Oct. 1864
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1862
12000	Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper . South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0 ..	⅜ ..	¾ ⅜	..Fully paid.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L. £1]	1 0 0 ..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call
700	Aberdovery (sil.-lead), Merio.	4 10 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
1000	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £5]....	4 12 6..	— ..	..	..July, 1864
6000	Bagtor (tin) [L.]	2 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
4000	Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavistk.	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
3200	Bedol Aur (lead), Holywell ..	0 12 0..	⅝ ..	⅛ ⅝	..Feb. 1864
500	Billins (lead).....	30 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
6000	Boscawen (tin), Kenwyn	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1864
5000	Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton ..	1 8 6..	— ..	..	..May, 1864
30000	Bromlow (id.), Minsterley, Salop	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint..	30 0 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1863
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint ..	9 0 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1864
1632	Bryntail (lead), Llanidloes ..	8 7 6..	2½ ..	2 2¼	..June, 1864
6380	Buller & Basset, (cp.) Redruth	4 11 6..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1864
915	Calvadnack (tin), Wendron..	25 3 6..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)..	18 10 0..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1864
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	16 8 4..	2⅝ ..	2⅜ 2⅝	..Oct. 1864
75000	Cambrian Consolid. (gd.) [L. £2]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1862
8000	Cape Cornwall (cop.), [L. £2 10s.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
12000	Caradon & Phœnix Cons. [L. £1]	0 10 0..	1 ..	..	..
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	29 6 6..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864
10000	Caradon Vale (copper).....	— ..	— ..	..	..
6000	Carn Camborne (cop.), Cambn.	1 11 0..	26s. ..	1¼ 1⅜	..Oct. 1864
1048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just ..	4 10 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1864
40000	Carysfort [3200 £2½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.]	— ..	— ..	..	..
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilcen (ld.), Flint [L. £5]	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
800	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead)	4 0 0..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864
2500	Cantral Minera (lead) [L. £5]	2 14 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
3000	Chiverton Moor (lead)	3 0 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1863
4000	Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L. £3]	2 2 0..	— ..	..	..Jan. 1864
1024	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Stephen's	0 2 0..	— ..	..	..
5000	Cleveland (iron), [L. £20]....	5 10 0..	— ..	..	..
787	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	33 10 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
3000	Clowance Wood (tin) [L. £5].	3 0 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
16000	Coolartra & Bond [L.] [5300 £1 pd., 10700 15s. pd.].	..	..	..	..Dec. 1864
50000	Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	1 0 0..	27s. ..	25s. 28s.	..Fully paid.
6000	Cornish Clay and Tin [L.] ..	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
16000	Cornubia (tin) [4000 30s. pd., 12000 15s. pd.]	— ..	— ..	..	..
861	Crane (copper), Camborne ..	25 7 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
30000	Crenver and Wh. Abraham [L.]	2 10 0..	— ..	..	..
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock....	2 13 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1864
2500	Crowan Consols (cop.), Crowan	5 0 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes .	1 11 0..	— ..	..	..Dec. 1863
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	4 5 0..	— ..	..	..July, 1864
10900	Cwmsymlog (sil.-ld.), [L. £5]	2 0 0..	— ..	..	..May, 1864
35000	Dale (lead), North Stafford..	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
1000	Darren (lead) [L.], Cardigan..	10 8 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44 10 6..	— ..	..	..Dec. 1863
20000	Dolfrwynog (gold) [L. £1]..	0 15 0..	— ..	..	..June, 1864
1000	Eaglebrook (lead) [L. £20]..	17 9 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
1000	East Basset and Gryils (tin)..	2 7 6..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
6000	E. Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	0 4 6..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. £1].	0 15 0..	— ..	..	..Feb. 1864
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 15 0..	7 ..	6⅜ 6⅝	..Feb. 1863
2000	East Chiverton (lead)	2 18 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
50000	E. Clogau (gold), Merio. [L. £1]	0 6 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1864
2048	E. Falmouth (s.-ld.), Kenwyn	5 0 6..	— ..	..	..April, 1864
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	2 9 0..	5⅞ ..	5 5¼	..Nov. 1864
6000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [L. £5]	3 10 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bedfd. (cop.)	7 19 6..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864
6145	East Jane (sil.-ld.), Cardinham	2 7 0..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1864
6000	East Laxey (lead) [L. £3] ..	2 0 0..	2⅜ ..	2⅛ 2⅜	..July, 1864
1024	E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	21 15 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
8000	E. Polberro (tin) [L. £1] [4000 £1 pd.	4000 2s. 6d. pd.]	..	..	..Nov. 1863
3986	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	4 9 8..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864
6000	East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3] ..	1 10 0..	2½ ..	2 2⅛	..
5610	East Seton (cop.), Camborne..	0 10 0..	— ..	..	..Dec. 1863
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	90 0 0..	— ..	..	..Nov. 1864
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth.	10 1 0..	6 ..	5⅛ 6	..Aug. 1864
9800	East Wheal Abraham (copper).	0 5 0..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	11 17 0..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1863
1300	E. Wheal Ellen (cop.) St. Agnes	0 10 6..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
2048	East Wheal Gryills (tin, cop.)	2 2 6..	— ..	..	..July, 1864
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.].	9 5 6..	5⅜ ..	5 5¼	..Sept. 1864
6000	East Wheal Vor (tin and cop.)	5 0 0..	2¼ ..	2¼ 2⅜	..
2000	Erwfelin (lead), [L. £3]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..
6144	Esther Und. (tin), Cardingham	0 3 10..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864
6000	Fortescue Con. (sil.), Endellion	0 12 6..	— ..	..	..
8000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	1 5 6..	— ..	..	..April, 1864
4096	Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wendron	4 1 6..	— ..	..	..Mar. 1864
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock..	2 11 6..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0..	— ..	..	..
30000	Glasgow Caradon Con. (cp.) [L.]	1 0 0..	— ..	..	..Fully paid.
1024	Godolphin (cop., tin), Crowan..	0 5 0..	— ..	..	..Oct. 1864
5700	Goginan (silver-lead).....	12 10 0..	— ..	..	..April, 1864
2000	Golch Hill (lead), Flintshire..	1 4 5..	— ..	..	..No call.
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	4 11 0..	3 ..	2½ 3	..Nov. 1864
2000	Goonzion (copper), St. Neot..	1 12 6..	— ..	..	..Aug. 1864
486	Gramb. & St. Aub. (cp.) [S.E.]	63 0 0..	7½ ..	6 6½	..Sept. 1864
5000	Great Brigan (cop.), Redruth.	6 11 6..	— ..	..	..Sept. 1864